

FOR NON-SUPPORT

Man Was Arraigned in Police Court Today

"My husband has given me but \$15 toward the support of myself and eight-year-old boy during the last five years," said Zephine Devost, who had her husband brought into court on a complaint of non-support.

Mrs. Devost said that her husband left her five years ago next June.

Devost, who is a husky looking man, very neatly attired and bearing every mark that he was enjoying prosperity, acknowledged that he had left his wife and had not contributed to her support. He also admitted that for a year past he had been keeping company with a woman in Lynn where he had been working.

Devost said that he was out of a job at the present time and was unable to support his family.

That the woman still retains some love for her husband was shown when, while the court was meditating over the disposition of the case, she asked him for a handkerchief. He handed it to her. She thanked him and with the handkerchief over her mouth she spoke to him in French.

He was given a suspended sentence of six months in jail and placed in the care of the probation officer on condition that he support his wife.

State Coal Batts

George McCarthy and William Quigley, two young men 18 years of age, were arraigned in police court this morning on a complaint charging them with the larceny of two coal bags, valued at \$5 cents each, the property of the William E. Livingston Co. Both entered pleas of not guilty.

According to the story told in court the boys went to Ernest Lemire, a small coal dealer in Middlesex street, several days ago and sold him several bags for 25 cents apiece. Yesterday Lemire took one of the bags to the Livingston Co. for the purpose of getting coal and Thomas Durkin, who is employed by the Livingston Co., immediately recognized the bag as belonging to the company. He told Lemire that the bags had been taken from the yard and Lemire after so learning brought back the other bags belonging to the Livingston Co. which he had purchased.

Last night the boys called on Lemire again and offered two more bags to him. He told them to wait a minute while he got some change. Instead of getting the change he located Patrolmen Hugo and Lynch and had McCarthy and Quigley placed under arrest.

Case Continued

The case of George H. Parker, charged with neglect of his minor child, was continued till Feb. 23 under \$200 bonds. Nathan D. Pratt appeared for Parker.

To the State Farm

John E. Bulmer, an old timer, who has been before the court on 40 different occasions, was in court this morning for the third time within a year. Bulmer pleaded for the clemency of the court stating that he had not touched liquor for three months and yesterday he will spend the next few months at the state farm.

James Murphy, a third offender, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the women's prison at Sherborn.

The first offenders were fined the usual \$2 and one simple drunk was released by the probation officer.

It was Adam Wedry's fourth appearance within a year and he was also sent to the state farm.

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G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT

Meeting of State Dept. Opened

in Boston Today

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 16.—The establishment of a permanent tariff committee was called to order today by temporary Chairman Ryersonberg, the



TARIFF LEADERS

Met in Indianapolis Today to Discuss Revision

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committee which is here with a legislative

committee which is investigating the

IS GROOM IN A HASTY MARRIAGE

Was the Founder of Little Canada and Built Largest Tenement Block in Massachusetts

George W. Harris, the veteran loom harness manufacturer of this city, passed away about 4 o'clock this morning at his home, 25 Pawtucket street, corner of Second street. He had been failing for some time and his death was not unexpected.

The deceased was born in Bradford, Vt., and was 82 years, four months, old.

He had been a resident of this city since 1875 and was one of the city's best known manufacturers. In 1874, ten years before coming to Lowell, while still a resident of his native state, Mr. Harris was the founder of the textile works then known as the Bradford mills, now known as the Bradford mills, and he was the first to introduce power looms in this country.

Young Harris, who resided with his grandmother in Portland, was employed as a work for the Wm. M. F. Paint company.

Young Harris stated that the young left home in 1874 and was then in various mills in Canada and, though he got a good week's pay, his father who was then a weaver, was then a weaver at the time.

The young man then went to New York and was engaged in the manufacture of hats.

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300 LIVES LOST

People Burned to Death in a Theatre Fire

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 16.—Between 200 and 300 persons were burned to death and many more injured in a fire which destroyed the Palace theatre in the Colonia Angelina, early this morning. The fire, which had apparently reached the eighth floor, was apparently started in a cigarette case, which had been left burning in a cigarette holder. The efforts of the fire department were confined to attempting to save the adjoining building, but they were unsuccessful so that the property loss was small. The telegraph office, post office and customs' houses were also lost, but all of the government records and registered mail was saved.

The tenayutli pitiful scenes of grief were repeated on the streets of the little city again yesterday. Men, women, and children were wandering from place to place, seeking for relatives or friends. Many of the dead are from the most famous of the state, the affair of the theatre being a social event of considerable importance and calling out the wealthiest and oldest families for their aid. In some instances entire families were wiped out of existence.

During the meeting speeches were delivered which dealt with the work of the federation and pointed out the new channels with which the organization will interest itself in the immediate future. These speakers were both clergymen and lay representatives.

One of the matters determined upon by the delegates at yesterday's meeting was that before the whole subject of public library interests should be left to the committee on literature, the federation is preparing a catalog of approved Catholic reading which it is expected will be placed in every library maintained in cities and towns for the benefit of the Catholic population.

The principal authorities were then engaged in forming large trenches to be dug into the ground of the dead.

According to telegrams received from there, recognition of the dead has been an impossibility, owing to the fact that the bodies were burned to a crisp.

Telegrams sent to the American consul at Acapulco by the Associated Press asking for the names of the American dead have as yet not been replied to.

Acapulco, on the west coast of the state of Guerrero, is one of the three important ports of the Pacific coast of Mexico. Nearly all of the steamers of the Pacific make it a port of call, and the harbor is considered the best in Mexico.

Organizations represented is indicated by officials of the convention as proving its thoroughly national scope.

Probability of friction on the floor of the convention was lessened yesterday by the announcement that the reservation of quarters in a hotel engaged by Secretary W. E. Wakeman of the American Protective Tariff League had been cancelled.

The cancellation followed a positive announcement by officials of the convention that any attempt to inject "stand-pat" arguments into the deliberations of the body would be followed by summary ejection of the uninvited speakers.

In connection with this it was intimated yesterday that the proposed speech of Congressman-elect W. A. Cullop of Indiana must be revised or the invitation to that speaker will be recalled. Mr. Cullop's tentative speech is said to oppose the selection of a tariff commission and to demand immediate tariff revision by congress.

The attitude of President Van Cleve and H. T. Miles, chairman of the tariff committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, relative to the proposed tariff convention, was the subject of a special meeting of the executive committee of the National Association of Manufacturers yesterday at which the work of both officials was commended and endorsed, although the body disavowed responsibility for the submission of schedule by Mr. Miles as an individual. The resolutions also averred that the organization has not receded from its position upon the principle of an adequate protective tariff, while it is heartily in favor of the creation of a tariff commission as the only scientific method by which proper tariff legislation can be attained.

The absence by reason of labor complications of C. E. Nash, who would have been looked upon as the representative of President Roosevelt, was announced yesterday and caused regret among the convention leaders.

DR. EDWARDS' Dandelion Best Known Remedy

Rheumatism and Malaria. Stimulates the kidneys so as to eliminate the urine that causes Rheumatism and Kidney Disease, regulates a Torpid Liver; acts gently and without griping on the bowels; disinfects the entire Alimentary Canal and produces a clean, smooth Skin and clear Complexion, by eliminating all poisons from the system.

Unequalled for Dyspepsia and all Stomach trouble; is purely vegetable, and is so guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drugs Act. 25c a box at

ELLINGWOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Send postal for free sample to Schenck Chemical Co., 54-58 Franklin St., New York City, Manufacturers.

"A Perfect Blood Purifier."

Economy

is the direct road to wealth. It is not what money we make, it is what we save that counts, and when you bring your old clothes to the Bay State Dye Works and at a small expense have them made to look almost as good as new, that is Economy. So start right now, and let us do a nice job on your Spring Suit so that it will be all ready when you need it. Done in the best possible manner at the

BAY STATE DYE WORKS

54 Prescott Street

D. J. LEARY, Proprietor.

TOBOGGANS

5 ft. \$3.00

7 ft. \$3.50

W. T. S. Bartlett

653-659 MERRIMACK ST.

The Uptown Hardware Store

DO YOU KNOW WE ARE SELLING

BEST Teas 23c lb | BEST Coffees 17c

Regular 60c Kind.

Refundable. Standard. Money Refunded.

Direct Importing Co.

16 Prescott St., Up One Flight. Just Around the Corner from Merrimack Square. Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.

THE CONVENTION STATEHOOD BILL

Catholic Federation to Meet March 14

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—The first convention of the delegates to the archdiocesan federation of Catholic societies will take place on Sunday, March 14. About 100 delegates will attend the convention, the number being about equally divided between the five countries that go to make up the archdiocesan body.

The first convention of the archdiocesan body is looked forward to with a great deal of interest. A number of committees were appointed to take up various matters of importance in the meantime, and to the convention in March they will submit their report. Decisive action will then be ordered by the governing body.

The date of the convention and other matters of interest to the federation members was settled upon at a meeting of the executives of the county societies in the conference room of the cathedral on the Holy Cross yesterday afternoon. Henry A. Westling, president of the Catholic Daily of Medford, was the secretary.

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ON CHARTER REVISION

Discussed at Republican City Committee Meeting

Mayor Brown and Purchasing Agent Mackenzie in Hot Colloquy—Various Views on Question of Charter Reform — Sen. Hibbard Tries to Secure Hearing in Lowell

The republican city committee and a number of republican citizens gathered at republican headquarters last evening to discuss the two proposed city charters, but the most interesting feature of the meeting proved to be a joint debate between Mayor Brown and Purchasing Agent Mackenzie over City Hall affairs.

The meeting had proceeded smoothly and several speakers had been heard from when Mayor Brown arose. After speaking on the proposed charter His Honor said that he knew of instances in the supplies department where two merchants of Lowell who were delivering goods to the city had been weighed by the city weigher, and that this weighing was omitted because of an order to that effect.

Mr. Mackenzie's Statement

Purchasing Agent Mackenzie immediately demanded an explanation from the mayor.

He declared that his department was run by an excessively complicated system of checks and that it was an impossibility for any such thing as the mayor mentioned to happen. He said, however, that if it had happened, it was not the right thing for the mayor to do to come out with it in a public meeting place without having first told the chief of the supplies department about it and had it investigated. He said, "I want the mayor to give me in the morning all the information he has to give me about those weighers and always keep his eyes to the ground, for I want to be informed right off the top. I will listen to every lie that comes to him and make it public before he seeks the heads of the departments, he is not acting properly."

Mayor Brown started to reply when he was called to order by Chairman Herbert L. Chapman of the republican city committee who declared that city hall was the place for such discussions.

His Honor persisted and was finally given permission by a vote of the meeting. Mayor Brown said:

"I want to make my position clear here. I don't accuse Purchasing Agent Mackenzie of dishonesty. If I had reason to do so, I would remove him without calling up here to tell him about it beforehand. I feel I ought to answer his remarks. The man in the yard who did the weighing may be honest, but he was ordered last year not to weigh goods of two merchants. The man may not be dishonest, but there is a chance for collusion between the weigher and the merchant."

Alonzo G. Walsh objected to such action in a strong speech. He maintained that revision is in the air and that the committee should not fail to remember this. He was answered by McDowell who declared there was no sentiment of any magnitude in the city for revision.

THE PANAMA CANAL

Tomorrow evening, Capt. Charles Mason Putnam will lecture in the People's club course on the "Great Panama Canal." He will show the condition of the work by 125 stereoscopic slides. The talk will be of exceeding interest and timeliness, as the big ditch is just now the biggest job the country has on hand. The lecture will be in Putnam's building, Merrimack and Bridge streets, and is free to all. The elevator will give all a "lift" to the hall.

VALENTINE PARTY

HELD AT THE ROOMS OF Y. W. C. A. IN JOHN STREET

A very pretty valentine party was held last night at the rooms of the Y. W. C. A. in John street, the affair being under the auspices of the members of the social committee. There were about 150 young ladies present and a very enjoyable evening was spent.

During the evening pleasure music was furnished by Cushman's orchestra. The interior of the building was very artistically decorated, the predominating decorations being red hearts. The games were varied and many which were played shooting at red hearts, on which the fortunes of the young people were inscribed, giving their respective fortunes, was one. One of the rooms was decorated in oriental fashion, and was a very oriental personage who told fortunes for the benefit of all comers. Auctioning off the valentines took place later in the evening, and other games passed the time away very pleasantly.

The committee in charge of the affair was composed of Mrs. Harry C. C. A. in John street, and Miss Ethel H. H. If there is sleighing this evening there will be a sleighride party from the rooms of the Y. W. C. A., the party leaving the building at 7:30. Names must be sent in advance, and the first 25 received will be allowed the privilege of going.

Five Hundred Dollars

Wouldn't Pay Me For the Relief I Got From Piles.

"For 12 years I suffered with piles, brought on by any strain or hard work. Since using Hem-Roid eight months ago, I have not had an attack, can do any labor and eat what I wish without ill-effect. I would not be in my former condition for \$500."

(Signed) Wm. McNamee, Cook's Falls, N. Y.

Sworn before Notary, Mar. 22, 1908.

Dr. Leonard's Hem-Roid, an internal tablet cure for piles, is sold for \$1. Carter & Sherburne's oil fully guaranteed. Dr. Leonard's Co., Station B., Buffalo, N. Y.

Louis P. Farnette agreed that the elimination of party policies would be a good thing, but he felt that people would not forget a man's race or his politics under any system.

LIVELY MEETING

Of the Law and Order League Last Night

Question of Discharging Secretary Merrill Discussed at Length — Investigating Committee Appointed — Vote of Dismissal Stands

No definite conclusion as to the discharge of General Secretary Charles A. Merrill of the Law and Order league was taken at the meeting of the League held last night. Mr. Merrill was there and asked a stay of proceedings until definite and specific charges had been presented. In short, he wanted a bill of particulars. His position in the matter was supported by league members other than those of the executive committee. The executive committee waited Mr. Merrill to make answer at once but he said there were witnesses and documents that he wanted to produce. The motion to accept the report of the executive committee, discharging Mr. Merrill, was finally voted down. It was voted, however, that a committee of three be chosen, one by the League, one by Mr. Merrill, and a third to be chosen by those two, to receive the charges or "remonstrances" as they have been referred to by the executive committee, and to act upon the same.

The position of the executive committee was set forth by the president of the League, Geo. W. Putnam. He said that there are a great many things entering into the question that it is difficult to present before the league. Certain things have occurred that have appeared to the committee to constitute sufficient reasons for dispensing with the services of Mr. Merrill.

Mr. Putnam told of a certain bill for furniture for the office of the league that came from Mr. Bartlett. He said that there are a great many things entering into the question that it is difficult to present before the league. Certain things have occurred that have appeared to the committee to constitute sufficient reasons for dispensing with the services of Mr. Merrill.

Samuel H. Davis, state superintendent of the anti-saloon league, who was present and addressed the league in the evening, asked for a ruling by the chair, as to whether Mr. Merrill's discharge will take effect February 24, and whether, if the special committee does not report until after the 24th, the league will be without a secretary.

It was ruled by the chair that the league will be without a secretary after February 24.

Another thing of which the committee complained, was the fact that Mr. Merrill did not prepare a check list of voters, on the no-license question, as the committee repeatedly requested him to do. It was to be one of the first things done, Mr. Putnam said.

During the summer, it was requested that a liquor analysis be made; that samples be selected in the saloons, and used for campaign purposes. After long delay the state officers came here and secured samples; but nothing was heard afterward, of the analysis.

"I believe," said Mr. Putnam, "that there was a wilful, dilatory purpose in delaying that analysis, for some reason; I do not know what. The analysis was made, but we never got the report."

Concerning certain Lakeview liquor casts: These were so managed, said Mr. Putnam, that they cost the league nearly \$300, and more than three months time was spent upon the matter. In his opinion they should have been handled at an expense of less than \$100, and in less than three weeks' time.

"Finally," said Mr. Putnam, "Mr. Bird was hired in the office, without authority, at the rate of \$750 a year. A great part of his time was spent in doing the work that Mr. Merrill was hired to do. At about the same time a stenographer was hired, also without authority. It was at last decided by the executive committee that she be not hired after a specified date; but she has been hired since that date and is being hired now, and bills are sent in for her work."

Further: "We had a contribution of quite a large sum of money. A portion of that money, as I understand it, was to go for the definite purpose of paying a bill which we owed to Mr. Johnson. As I am informed, Mr. Merrill promised certain parties that it should be used for that purpose. Mr. Johnson was not paid, and the money was used to pay certain bills. That is the statement that has been made to me by members of the executive committee."

Speaking of the campaign, Mr. Putnam said: "Mr. Merrill, without authority, contracted expenses that amounted to nearly \$500. The contracts were made first and then submitted." Edward W. Clark moved that the action of the executive committee in discharging Mr. Merrill be approved, and the motion was seconded.

After remarks by several speakers Rev. A. P. Wedge also expressed the opinion that proper time should be given for a hearing on the charges. He moved the appointment of an investigating committee of three, one to be chosen by the League, one by Mr. Merrill and the third to be chosen by those two, this committee to report to the League. This was moved as an amendment to the original motion.

Mr. Merrill said that if the action of the executive committee was sustained he should be penniless, and with a family to support. He stated that a part of the agreement was that his office should be equipped with typewriter, and that it went into the middle of September without one. He then told of the circumstances of buying the typewriter. In short, as he explains it, he made a special arrangement, whereby the League was to have the benefit of a discount, and he repaid the bill for the League. Mr. Bartlett paying the \$100. By agreement, he did not have to pay for the typewriter and furniture, and the whole matter, as he explained it, was for the purpose of getting the discount for the League, which he could not have gotten in his own name. He also stated that two members of the typewriter company were willing to appear before the League and make an explanation.

In his explanation Mr. Merrill said that authority was given to the treasurer and the general secretary to contract for needed supplies, and they had done so. He also said: "When you voted to ask for my res-

Weak Stomachs

We maintain that Stomach and Liver troubles are the curse of the 20th Century. We maintain that practically all of the chronic ill health of the present day Americans is caused by abnormal stomach and liver conditions.

We intend to prove these things beyond all doubt to hundreds of Lowell people, before our representative leaves the city.

The Indians, in their natural state, were the healthiest human beings on earth. They were close to nature, lived out of doors, exposed to the sun, wind and rain, yet they did not suffer with chronic debility or nervous exhaustion. Their stomachs and livers were in sound condition. If at any time, they needed medicines, they doctored themselves with simple herbs, barks, gums and leaves. They were not continually tired, drowsy and half sick, as are the people of the present day. Their perfect health was the result of their keeping their stomachs and livers in a sound condition. They were not shut up all day in the house or office, with no out-of-doors exercise. They did not stuff themselves with food, when their bodies did not have enough exercise to throw it off. The civilized race has been doing this very thing for years. Their stomachs have gradually become weaker and weaker. Look at the results. Most people are half sick all the time.

We believe that all this chronic ill health is caused primarily by stomach and liver trouble. We believe that very few people can be sick, if their digestion is in good order. We know that Sagwa, the Indian vegetable remedy, which we are introducing in Lowell will put the stomach and liver in good condition in 4 to 6 weeks. That is why it sells so wonderfully all over the world.

Our representative will explain the Kickapoo Remedies and give free trial bottles of Sagwa, free of charge, to all who will call at A. W. Dow's & Co.'s Drug Store, Merrimack and Central Streets, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. daily.

THE KICKAPOO INDIAN MEDICINE CO.

CLINTONVILLE, CONN.

STATE LIBRARY

Rep. White Asks for Investigation

KILLED BY STAB

BOY TRIED TO ELUDE GIRLS WHO WANTED TO KISS HIM.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—While endeavoring to elude a bevy of girl stenographers who sought to kiss him in honor of his 13th birthday, George Spangler Miltell, was killed yesterday in the offices of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company.

While struggling to escape the embrace he fled to the floor and an ink cruser in his pocket pierced his side above the heart. He died from internal hemorrhage on the way to the hospital.

The girls became panic-stricken when they saw that the boy was hurt. The police have detained Miss Gertrude Robline, a stenographer, to obtain information concerning Miltell's death.

THIS VERY DAY

Tuesday is the right day to start on Howard's "Pine-Brain" if you have a cold or cough, or even suspect that there is one on the way. It won't hurt you if you haven't any trouble.

"We do not want a doctor alone for

students, and men of leisure, but a library for each one of us to obtain what we want quickly; not from books alone, but from newspapers, magazines, periodicals. We want and should have weekly bulletins of things being conducted by other states—we want and should have a corps of persons who stand ready to give us and their public all information at topspeed. Up-to-date libraries are doing all these things and more, too.

In the royal gallery were Rear Adm-

ral Chas. Stockton, Prof. Wilson of Brown university and Commander Gibbons, the naval attaché here. These were present in their capacity as delegates to the navy conference now in session in London and the courtesy of attendance was also extended to their wives.

On Paroling Prisoners

Penal Commissioner Vernon V. Skinner was before the legislative committee on prisons yesterday and spoke on the petition of Mayor Hibbard for an amendment of the law relative to the issuing of permits to certain prisoners to be at liberty. The purpose of the bill is to give the penal commissioners the same power to release persons committed for non-payment of a fine as they now have with the other prisoners. Mr. Skinner told the committee the bill would give prisoners a like chance and do away with the discrimination in favor of the rich.

"Our library has no adequate system for doing new and valuable civic reference work—in co-operating with the needs of the public and our legislators in the planning of our state system."

"We do not want a doctor alone for

students, and men of leisure, but a library for each one of us to obtain what we want quickly; not from books alone, but from newspapers, magazines, periodicals. We want and should have weekly bulletins of things being conducted by other states—we want and should have a corps of persons who stand ready to give us and their public all information at topspeed. Up-to-date libraries are doing all these things and more, too.

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WHITE RACE

MAY YET BE SERVANTS OF YEL-

LOW, SAYS CALIFORNIAN

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Feb. 16.—If conditions go on as they are, it will not be 50 years until the white race becomes the typewriters and servants of the yellow. To compete with the yellow race, the white man would starve to death.

Such was the startling statement of

Assemblyman A. M. Drew, who intro-

duced the antilynching bill, in an address

here last evening in which he predicted dire disaster if the Japanese were al-

lowed to continue to enter the coun-

try.

"The Monroe doctrine," he declared, "was one of the most pernicious the world has known. South America trembles with natural wealth, but the people who inhabit it are the most worthless in the world. And now the Monroe doctrine has crossed the continent to California. I submit to you that the white race never has and never can stand where the yellow or the black race meets it.

"If the Japanese come the white man must go. No perfect man can come

from the mixture of blood. The two

races cannot live together. I say to you, don't permit them to live in the midst of us. Don't permit them to take our land; don't permit them to give our air people."

A hearing was given on petition for

legislation to increase the salaries of

the state prison commissioners.

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dire disaster if the Japanese were al-

lowed to continue to enter the coun-

try.

When you get broughs or pleurisy,

or have a severe cough or backache, or

cramp in the stomach, or dysentery,

think of NEURALGIC ANODYNE.

It's a wonderful physician in all such

cases. Only 25 cents for a large bottle.

For sale everywhere. The Twitchell

Company, Portland, Me.

At Coburn's.

Colgate's Shaving Soap 5c Cake

Jap. Rose Soap.....10c Cake

Finger Nail Brushes 20c to 55c

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REV. C. A. MERRILL

Secretary of Law and Order League Issues Statement

Relative to Controversy Between Himself and the League—He Asks For a Fair Investigation of His Official Conduct—He Cites the Votes

Relative to His Resignation

In compliance with the request of a reporter of The Sun Rev. Mr. Merrill yesterday gave out a statement of his relations with the Law and Order league since the League sought him out at South Framingham up to the present and it is as follows:

Rev. Mr. Merrill's Statement

I was not a candidate for the position as general secretary of the Law and Order league of Lowell, Mass., but after complete examination of my work was solicited to accept the position by the executive committee, whom I met on January 29, 1908. It was then voted that a special committee of three be referred with power to engage me as general secretary of the league. After several conferences this special committee contracted with me to become general secretary whenever its agreement should be adopted by the executive committee of the league.

The agreement made with the special committee of three which had power to make the engagement when embodied in the form of recommendation which was adopted on April 26, 1908, was as follows:

Report of Committee
We recommend as follows, viz.: That Charles A. Merrill of South Framingham, Mass., be elected as general secretary of the Law and Order league of Lowell, and that his term of service begin with May 1, 1908, with the understanding that it shall extend to January 1, 1910, that he receive a salary of \$35 per week to be paid weekly; that the sum of \$35 per week be paid him for clerical hire, the same to be paid with the salary; that \$15 per month be paid for office rent, the same to be paid monthly together with the necessary office expenses such as light, heat, telephone, stationery, postage and other incidental expenses connected with the work of the general secretary; that a vacation of four weeks shall be allowed at such a time as the work of the league will warrant. It being understood that this shall take place during the school vacation period. It is understood that the general secretary shall have the use of his Sundays but is expected to present the work and interests of the league each year in as many of the churches of Lowell as possible.

(Signed) George W. Putnam, Charles A. Merrill, J. M. Craig.

Owing to the death of my father, it was not possible for me to accept the pending engagement as early as I had expected to do. My letter of acceptance speaks for itself.

Lowell, Mass., May 7, 1909.
Rev. F. A. Macdonald,
Secretary of the Law and Order League, of Lowell, Mass.

Dear Sir:

I hereby accept the duty of general secretary of the Law and Order League of Lowell, Mass., in accordance with the election and terms of the report adopted by the executive committee of said league at its meeting held April 26, 1908.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) Charles A. Merrill.

Moved to Lowell

I secured an office for the league which was opened on June 1, 1908, and moved my family, consisting of my wife, six children, and aged mother, to the city in the latter part of July, having resigned the pastorate of the Park Street Baptist church of South Framingham earlier, but continuing the Sunday services until July 5.

By the new constitution, operative 1909, the object of the league and the work of the general secretary is stated as follows:

Object
The object of this organization shall be to secure an impartial and just enforcement of our laws; to furnish information in respect to the character of the liquor traffic; to secure and maintain such laws as shall best regulate and restrict the manufacture, sale, and use of intoxicating liquors; and to labor continuously for the abolition of the saloon.

The General Secretary

It shall be the duty of the general secretary to labor for the accomplishment of the objects of the league. He shall be duty bound to each of its several committees and shall work with each committee for the successful attainment of its particular purpose. He

shall perform such additional duties as may be determined by the executive committee.

Appropriation of \$2600

On January 4, 1909, the executive committee voted to appropriate \$2600.00 for the use of the general secretary, in accordance with the agreement of the special committee which was adopted by vote of the executive committee on April 26, 1908.

The following votes speak for themselves:

Special meeting of the "office" committee of the Law and Order League of Lowell, Mass., on January 21, 1908, at the office of the Hood laboratory.

Present, Putnam and Macdonald, who constitute the entire committee at this date.

Voted: To approve for payment \$30 per week, the same to be paid to the general secretary of the league for salary and all "office" expenses as per report of the special committee, which was adopted by the executive committee on April 26, 1908, and as per vote of the executive committee on January 4, 1909, and that the treasurer or the league be instructed to pay the amount of \$30 to the general secretary upon Wednesday of each week.

George W. Putnam,
F. A. Macdonald,
"Office" Committee.

Special meeting of the finance committee of the Law and Order League of Lowell, held on January 30, 1909.

Present, Bean and Morrison, who constitute the entire committee at this date.

Voted: To approve the above vote of the "office" committee and direct that the treasurer of the Law and Order League shall pay to the general secretary upon Wednesday of each week \$30 for salary and all office expenses, as provided in the votes of April 26, 1908 and Jan. 4, 1909.

E. G. Morrison,
D. F. Bean,
Finance Committee.

The Alleged Charges

On January 30, I requested of members of the executive committee who were in my office that they prefer such charges as they desire to make and all charges which they have to make against me as to the performance of my work. Three persons were appointed by Mr. Putnam to state these charges. The following letter embodies both the statement of the three persons and my reply sent to each individual:

Lowell, Feb. 10, 1909.
Rev. Jas. M. Craig,
3 Belmont St.,
Lowell, Mass.

Dear Mr. Craig:

I have received today a communication in an unsealed envelope which is as follows and bears the signatures in typewriting of Jas. M. Craig, E. Victor Bigelow, A. C. Ferrin.

Lowell, Mass., Feb. 8, 1909.
Mr. Chas. A. Merrill:

You are hereby requested to resign forthwith from the employ of the Law and Order League of Lowell, Mass., for the following reason:

You have failed to perform in a satisfactory manner the work of the league for which you were employed.

By order of the executive committee of the Law and Order League,

Jas. M. Craig,
E. Victor Bigelow
A. C. Ferrin

The communication speaks for itself inasmuch as compliance with this request is of deep interest to citizens in general to whom our league applies for financial support; of vital effect to the league which I have the honor to represent, with the contract which has already made with me and with others through me; and is of prime importance to myself and family by reason of the personal contracts made because of my work as general secretary, you will favor me with early replies to the following questions, viz.:

1. Will you examine the call, conduct and character of any meeting of the league, or its executive committee, and tell me what authority you have, if any, for making any such request as you have made "to resign forthwith from the employ of the Law and Order League of Lowell, Mass."

2. You have failed to perform in a satisfactory manner the work of the league for which you were employed.

Since satisfaction is a personal matter, will you inform me what person or persons are not satisfied with the performance of the work of the league for which I have been employed?

3. Since your reason is doubtless based upon some fact, or facts, will you, therefore, specify in what particular fact and all the particular facts which show that I have failed to perform the work of the league for which I have been employed?

4. Are you also authorized to state whether the League or its executive committee have complied with and fulfilled the terms of its agreement with me as general secretary, and if such have complied with and fulfilled the contracts which have been made with others through me? If you are so authorized will you indicate in your reply.

The Law and Order League of Lowell, which I have the honor to represent

Send this advertisement, together with name of paper in which it appears, your address and four cents to cover postage, and we will send you a "Complete Handy Atlas of the World."

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York



MARGARET ILLINGTON & DANIEL FROHMAN

ACTRESS AND HUSBAND TO DIVORCE

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—One of the biggest sensations in theatrical circles in recent months was the announcement of the separation of Daniel Frohman, the well-known theatrical manager, and his wife, whose stage name is Margaret Illington and who is one of the most brilliant and beautiful actresses in America. The announcement was made by Frohman at his home in New York and was substantiated by Miss Illington, who has

been in California since her sudden retirement from the stage last December. Mr. Frohman said there was no scandal connected with the separation, that they had reached a mutual agreement in a perfectly friendly way and that Miss Illington would proceed to obtain a divorce in California. It is rumored, however, that the actress plans to become the wife of a California millionaire. She says she will not return to the stage.

ALGIERS, Feb. 16.—An unknown loss of life was 30, fourteen men from the sailing vessel rammed the Belgian steamer Australia during a storm Feb. 12, near Alboran island, in the Mediterranean, 100 miles from Gibraltar.

Both vessels foundered. The total

loss of life was 30, fourteen men from the sailing vessel and 10 from the Australian. Ten members of the crew of the Australia who had got off from their steamer in a small boat and had been picked up by a German steamer Liberia were brought here yesterday.

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TWO GOOD GAMES

In the Catholic Bowling League

There were two good games played in the Catholic League last night. In the game between the Bowlers and St. John's the former team won by a score of 113 to 124, thereby winning all three points. The C. M. A. C. St. Peter's game resulted in the C. M. A. C. taking two of the three points. In the minor league the Elims defeated the Rosies by the narrow margin of one point, but won two of the three points. The scores:

CATHOLIC LEAGUE

Bowlers—T. Doyle 255, Marron 295, Wadsworth 288, Vice 230, Coleman 295, total 1477.

St. John's—F. Kinch 251, McNamee 250, Daffey 251, D. Kinch 261, Walker 252, total 1249.

C. M. A. C.—Boucher 288, Lemieux 255, Leprechaun 288, Lebrun 300, Beauregard 282, total 1452.

St. Peter's—Riley 200, Royle 240, Malone 263, E. P. Loughlin 255, total 1513.

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The moving pictures possess the same distinction as pictures of a few weeks ago. The one depicting brutality to a child who refuses to beg for a bag and a sandwich is from the pleasure of the screen.

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BOXING GOSSIP

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HATHAWAY THEATRE

There's a deal of merry shuffling at Hathaway's theatre this week and to divert a little from the ordinary one of the dances, there's a buck and wing upside down. It is a rather strenuous and quite clever.

As to the headline "The Bad Man and the Deputy," one might compare it to two men talking over a fence. A good deal can be said on both sides.

The act is presented by William Humphrey & Co., and the fact that "Hattie's Got Another Girl Now," at Boston, is what Hattie Williams is singing her latest song, "Wifly Ruffles," at the Park Theatre.

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The surgeons were searching for more skin. A piece of skin taken from a man was next tried. That too adhered to the wounds on the back and some of it was placed on the arm and leg. But skin was scarce, and the surgeon had to search for a great deal more to be able to save the leg. An unfortunate man had his foot crushed. The skin from it was grafted to the boy's leg and it grew and finally a colored man met with a similar accident and his skin was used. As soon as a good quantity of skin had been grafted the little boy began to eat and from a mere skeleton is now fit and happy.

"I am interested in the adoption of the scrotal," said Farrell, before beginning the Tuesday Century Club, "and also in the strong training of the Highlanders. We are going to try hard for a winner this year and I think we shall be successful." Manager Stollings is the right man in the right place and he has a fine lot of material in hand.

She tells her marksmen and whiskey-laden father that her mother is dead and the scene that ensues has the proper touch of pathos.

William Humphrey takes the part of the bad man and Archie Allen as "Edward Grey," the rascally onion, plays well the part. Margaret Clason assumes the role of "Ava Talbot," the deputy, and Bebe Daniels disappears the boos and declares himself a friend of the bad man.

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NEARLY KNOCKED OUT

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Feb. 16.—A boxer of Utica, was said by his coach to be world record holder, when they completed the test in 12.25 seconds. The former record was 12.25 seconds, made here last winter. In fulfilling the conditions of the match, the men were forced to dress them selves in boats, trousers, coat and hat, after rising from a bed, fifty feet from the coupling. After coupling, it was necessary to run a distance of 55 feet.

BARRY DEFEATED PHILLIPS

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 16.—Davey Barry of Chicago, won on points in a three-round bout with Sammy Phillips of New Orleans at the Southern Athletic Association, in this city last night.

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THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor

SUN BUILDING, MERRIMACK SQUARE, LOWELL, MASS.

Member of the Associated Press

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER MONTH

The sworn daily average circulation of The Lowell Sun for the year 1908 was

15,956

Sworn to by John H. Harrington, proprietor, Martin H. Reidy, business manager, and Alfred Pillette, pressman, of The Sun, before me, January 1, 1909. J. JOSEPH HENNESSY, Notary Public

This is by far the largest average circulation of any newspaper in Lowell.

TO IMPOSE A TARIFF ON COFFEE.

The public is waiting to see whether congress will be a party to saddling upon the people of this country a tax upon coffee merely to assist a number of swindlers in making a haul of many millions by importing the coffee in advance of the time the tax would take effect. Such an outrage would be sufficient to arouse popular indignation to a high pitch.

THE DOG FISH AS FOOD.

The fish commissioner of Maine has issued a statement to the effect that dog fish are good to eat. He should refer the matter to Dr. Wiley and let him feed his poison squid on dog fish for awhile to ascertain the result.

It is only by encouraging the use of dog fish for food that the ravages of this marine scavenger can be restricted through the work of the fishermen. The dog fish is regarded as the greatest destroyer of the most valuable fish in New England waters.

OUR COSMOPOLITAN ELEMENTS.

The various nationalities of more recent arrival in our city and a large element of our population should endeavor to accommodate themselves to the new conditions under which they find themselves. With this end in view it would be well for the leading men in each to establish an association that would include all or as many as possible of the members of that particular nationality for their common good.

A great deal has been accomplished in this way for the Portuguese and the Poles through the influence of their respective churches. Both these nationalities are rapidly assimilating with the various other nationalities which were here before them, and are now firmly rooted as part and parcel of our population. Both the nationalities mentioned are to be congratulated on the progress made under their respective pastors, Rev. J. V. Rosa and Rev. Fr. Oponowski.

The Swedish colony of this city is no inconsequential part of our population and there is more that falls more easily into American customs and modes of life and business. They are industrious, ingenious, intelligent, quiet and inoffensive.

The Greeks are also making great strides towards the attainment of American ideals of citizenship and all that is implied by that term. They have a newspaper printed partly in their own language and partly in English, so that while preserving their knowledge of their own language and literature, they are thus aided in the acquisition of English. They also avail themselves of the advantages offered in the evening schools, and as might be expected make very apt pupils.

There are several other nationalities, comparatively new to Lowell, and, although less numerous, they are still strong enough to warrant each making an effort to instruct its members in regard to citizenship, our laws and our customs.

It is by assimilation with the rest of the community that our residents of recent arrival will make most of their citizenship and be enabled to have their families take advantage of the opportunities afforded by our schools, our industries and our laws for their own advancement.

AS TO NATURALIZATION.

Editor Sun—Dear Sir: Will you kindly inform me what the steps are to secure naturalization papers and what the law requires.

Truly Yours, F. C. F.

The alien must first declare upon oath before a circuit or district court of the United States two years, at least, prior to his admission, that it is his bona fide intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever allegiance to any foreign prince or state and particularly to the one of which he may be at the time a citizen or a subject. He must declare on oath that he will support the constitution of the United States, and that he absolutely and entirely renounces all allegiance to every foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty. If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court to which the alien has applied that he has resided continuously within the United States for at least five years, and that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same provided he complies with all the requirements, he will be admitted to citizenship.

Some years ago the municipal courts were permitted to issue naturalization papers, but recently the work is done by the federal courts, so that residents of Lowell would have to go to Boston in order to secure naturalization papers.

As to the fees, \$1 is charged for the declaration of intention and \$2 for making, filing and serving the petition for the final hearing. For entering the final order and the issuance of the certificate of citizenship \$2 is charged. It is, moreover, provided that no alien shall be naturalized or admitted as a citizen of the United States who cannot speak the English language. The applicant is also asked to read a passage in English.

The difficulties placed in the way of local aliens getting naturalized by seeking necessary two trips to Boston and taking with them witnesses who can testify as to the length of time the applicant has been in the country, are sufficient to deter most aliens from seeking citizenship. The people who reside in the cities where the federal courts are located, are not put to this inconvenience. To pay the regular fees in addition to the expense of two trips to Boston for the applicant and witnesses will certainly cost at least from \$10 to \$12.

In spite of this fact the proposition is before congress to place still greater obstacles before aliens who wish to become citizens. There was a time when the government showed the greatest laxity in regard to naturalization generally. Anybody who wanted to get out naturalization papers could do so by swearing falsely. We do not believe there should be any bar to the naturalization of desirable aliens after five years' residence here. Because the government wishes to bar the undesirable it is making the mistake of keeping out thousands of men who would make good and patriotic citizens.

SEEN AND HEARD

Never mind, fussy sister. In three or four months from now the street cars will be well ventilated.

"There is something in the old saying that travel broadens man. Just look at Mr. Taft"—Somerville Journal.

We have some stay-at-homes who are broad enough—one way.

If a man tells you that he is absolutely fearless, give a baby a stick of molasses candy and ask him to hold the little darling for a while.

Many men are born bold, and in later life some men achieve boldness and it is said that married men sometimes have boldness thrust upon them.

The man who was squealed thirty years ago by the man who had said "Cartes" neither can now squeal you even by telling them how he said "Edwin Booth."

Every now and then there is talk of placing a tax on bachelors, just as if the girls didn't tax them enough already.

Can you tell today young man which girl gave you that pin earliest for a Christmas present several years ago?

One of the best cures for sleeplessness in the case of literary men is to sow wood for half a day, but most literary men would rather be awake.

The man who never changes his mind about anything may flatten himself with the thought that conservatism is a virtue, but he is sure to fall behind the progress of the world.

A thought for today—

I do the very best thing I know how—the very best I can; and I mean to keep on doing so until the end. It is said, "If you won't amount to anything, if the end brings me out wrong, if angels swearing I was right would make no difference."—Lilac.

Not that we would be necessary to a crime, but one way to get rid of an unsatisfactory servant girl is to put garter-surprisees in the can of kerosene with which you have told her not to start the kitchen fire.

When very angry, count ten before you speak, and then be very careful what you say, if the other fellow is bigger than you are.

If the telephone girl could but say "Time busy" in a way that would make a fellow believe she was telling the truth—how happy we would be.

LAUGH IT OFF

Are you worried in a tight? Laugh it off.

Are you cheated of your rights? Laugh it off.

Don't make tragedies of trifles. Don't shoot butterflies with rifles—

Laugh it on.

Does your work get into knots? Laugh it off.

Are you too all sorts of brakies? Laugh it off.

It's sanitary you're after.

There's no recipe like laughter. Laugh it off.

—Century.

The people who are "in society" by birth never realize what it means to get into society in any other way—

and a newspaper man has said it.

The college girl may not always be able to tell you off-hand just when Hamil took his vinegar jug in hand and started to cross the Alps, but she

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As to the fees, \$1 is charged for the declaration of intention and \$2 for making, filing and serving the petition for the final hearing. For entering the final order and the issuance of the certificate of citizenship \$2 is charged. It is, moreover, provided that no alien shall be naturalized or admitted as a citizen of the United States who cannot speak the English language. The applicant is also asked to read a passage in English.

The difficulties placed in the way of local aliens getting naturalized by seeking necessary two trips to Boston and taking with them witnesses who can testify as to the length of time the applicant has been in the country, are sufficient to deter most aliens from seeking citizenship. The people who reside in the cities where the federal courts are located, are not put to this inconvenience. To pay the regular fees in addition to the expense of two trips to Boston for the applicant and witnesses will certainly cost at least from \$10 to \$12.

In spite of this fact the proposition is before congress to place still greater obstacles before aliens who wish to become citizens. There was a time when the government showed the greatest laxity in regard to naturalization generally. Anybody who wanted to get out naturalization papers could do so by swearing falsely. We do not believe there should be any bar to the naturalization of desirable aliens after five years' residence here. Because the government wishes to bar the undesirable it is making the mistake of keeping out thousands of men who would make good and patriotic citizens.

can generally give you a lovely recipe for fudge.

It isn't at all hard to make good regulations, and it's a "dear site" easier to break 'em.

"Eh, lad, were thee up to Athawaway's to see Little Sammy Watson, from Bolton? Am I as does the barnyard fact?"

Little Sammy and Mrs. Sammy and their wonderful collection of trained animals are here again among old friends and Mr. and Mrs. Sammy are spending the week with their old friend Tom Kershaw in Kirk street and thereby hangs a tale. Mr. Kershaw is from Bolton, Eng., and there Sammy Watson played a long engagement with Irene's great circus long years ago when "Tom" was only a young lad. "Tom" used to run errands for the circus performers, carry water for the animals, and do whatever stood the circus men so dear to the juvenile heart of both continents and he became very friendly with Sammy and their friendly connection with Sammy played a part in getting him to England. Irene, he visits his old friend. Although Mr. Watson was born in London, Eng., he has lived in England since childhood and he calls Blackpool his home. He is an old friend and chum of Jim Phinney, the famous swindler who is also on the vaudeville stage. Mr. Watson was apprenticed to Sanger's circus when only a boy of four years and has been a performer ever since, and he's no youth. Although he has a farm in New Jersey he has spent but a few days on it in the past three years, during which time he has had one open week and is now booked up to January 1, 1910. He is a big favorite on the other side and has recently received a tempting offer of 12 weeks in Blackpool with \$500 for expenses. Mr. and Mrs. Watson travel in their own interests and are very fond

of the theatre and going to the theatre.

One of the best cures for sleeplessness in the case of literary men is to sow wood for half a day, but most literary men would rather be awake.

The man who never changes his mind about anything may flatten himself with the thought that conservatism is a virtue, but he is sure to fall behind the progress of the world.

A thought for today—

I do the very best thing I know how—the very best I can; and I mean to keep on doing so until the end. It is said, "If you won't amount to anything, if the end brings me out wrong, if angels swearing I was right would make no difference."—Lilac.

Then Wiking gave a sudden twist to his wrist and broke the handcuffs in three pieces, two of the links snapping under the tension of the giant Swede's muscles.

Sergeant Deal, who, with Patrolman McMahon, jumped into the auto and placed another pair of handcuffs on Wiking's right wrist.

There was another dexterous twist of the Swede's right wrist and the handcuffs were bent at the bars where they were locked together and fell to the ground.

McMahon was about to put his handcuffs on the Swede when Deal stopped him.

"Well, break those, too," said Deal. "We'll call the reserves."

When the reserves came they bundled Wiking into the patrol wagon and tied him up with a rope.

Wiking was arraigned in the Jefferson Market court, charged with disorderly conduct, intoxication, reckless driving and speeding his auto.

On the three minor charges, Magistrate Moss fined him \$15 and held him in \$100 bail for trial on a charge of speeding.

VASSAR HONOR GIRLS

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 16.—One of the principal events of the four years' course at Vassar college took place last night when, after a short debate, Miss Frances Tyer, president of the senior class, announced the names of the honor girls. The honor girls are awarded for a certain grade maintained during the entire college course.

The honor girls include Mary Louise Chamberlain, Hudson, Mass.; Ida Taft Eastman, Littleton, N. H., and Marion Mumford, Providence, R. I.

FOUR VERDICTS

AGAINST THE BOSTON ELECTRIFIED ROAD

Before Judge Hitchcock at East Cambridge yesterday morning four verdicts, aggregating \$6881, were awarded by a jury against the Boston Elevated Railway company. All had to do with a claim of a collision on Main street, Medford, April 10, 1905, between one of the defendant's cars and a vehicle driven by Charles E. Hemingway of Winchester, in which he was thrown out and injured, while injuries also were suffered by various passengers on the car.

Mr. Hemingway, suing for \$10,000, was awarded \$1258. Mendel Stokan, with Jennie, his wife, and Sarah, his daughter, sued respectively for \$15,000, \$16,000, and \$3600, and were awarded \$5000, \$6000 and \$250.

Such a liquid can be obtained by simply mixing ordinary oil of wintergreen with thymol, glycerine and other healing agents. This compound, known as D. D. P. Prescription, stops the itch instantly and the cure will appear to be permanent. In fact, so good are the results, even after only a few months, that the best scientific authorities were convinced of the absolute merit of this remedy. D. D. P. Prescription kills the germs in the fishing skin. Its effect is seen within one minute after the first application. We especially recommend D. D. P. Soap in connection with the treatments.

Carter & Shiphurst and Falls & Dickinson sell it.

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THEL ROOSEVELT, ROMP AND WHITE HOUSE BELLE



ETHEL ROOSEVELT



CIRCUMSTANCES and conditions in the story of Ethel Roosevelt make it different from that of any girl who ever lived in the White House. Nellie Grant had only one ball given in her honor. When she married and went away to another land the whole country missed her and was sorry. Nellie Arthur was not at the White House much while her father was president. Before the end of his administration a small dance—it was called at the time an informal function—was had in her honor. It was her first and last recollection of the social side of the old mansion. Alice Roosevelt had just emerged from girlhood when her father went to the White House through a shadow. A part of her courtship occurred there, and it was there that she was married. The event was all that any ambitious young woman could wish, but she was never in the romp as her brothers and her sister have been.

When Ethel Roosevelt went to the mansion as the daughter of the president of the United States she was at the age when all the surroundings of her life were in a formative state, but it must have impressed her that she had come into a different atmosphere from that in which her companions were living. Until her sister was married Ethel was screened to some extent from the public eye, but she saw the great throngs that came and went on state occasions. She heard the music in the spacious halls and "the laugh on the lawn."

After the marriage of her sister the scene began unfolding to the eyes of Ethel Roosevelt. She took her place as the belle of the White House. When her father went to Washington as vice president she was ten years old. Back of that event were Sagamore Hill, where she was born, and an unpretentious schoolhouse near by, where she received some of her first instructions—not all, of course—for she got most of her instruction at home. When the family went to Washington she was placed for a time under the care of a governess. A little later she went to the National Cathedral school and there finished her academic education. The wedding of Alice Roosevelt and Nicholas Longworth took

place. The social vista was before her. Ethel. She began a collegiate education. Then began her devotion to the accomplishments necessary for a belle in the complex society of Washington.

Field Daisy at Sagamore Hill.

In the summer of 1906 Ethel was at the home on Sagamore Hill. She was still a child. There was a flower party on the grounds, given strictly in her honor. It was the first party since the wedding at the White House. Her kins people and some specially invited guests from New York and Newport were there. Every guest represented a flower. Ethel was a field daisy. The game was the battle of the flowers. There is anything in the first party of a girl that indicates what her life is to be this event at Sagamore Hill por-

At a party later in Washington there was a nearer approach to the life upon which the young lady was to enter. A fancy dress ball was given in Ethel Roosevelt's honor by Mrs. Richard Clover, wife of the American naval attaché in London. One hundred playmates and companions of the little hostess and Beatrice Clover were present. Ethel took the part of Little Red Riding Hood. Her brother Kermit was the rough rider of the party.

The Romp of the Households.

Ethel was called the "romp" of the White House before her sister was married. Sometimes her father addressed her as the "imp." A little incident at the White House one New Year's night shows that she was entitled to both playful appellations.

During the day she had stood at the her brothers. How it was arranged up from the historic east room and but several guests of Ethel and her watched her father and mother and brothers had been admitted. The received callers of the day was repeated in a New Year reception to the public their places as the president and Mrs. Roosevelt had done a few hours before all was over, when the lights were ordered out in the big room, and, fore. They bowed as their father and mother had done, and Kermit imitated his father by saying as he extended his hand, "Dee-lighted, I'm sure." The white gown. She was accompanied by

Of course the Marine band was not there, but back of a bower there came up from the great stairway which leads melody like the "Suwanee River." The music was from an old accordion. The director was a negro who had been inveigled into the mansion. It was a miniature of the day's proceedings, but before it was over it more nearly resembled a juvenile circus. Dawn of the Coming Out.

In the fall of 1906 Ethel Roosevelt was at once recognized as the successor of her sister as the belle of the

presidential mansion. One evening in October a theater party was given. It was in no sense to mark the coming out of Ethel, but it was a step in the direction of that event. She was in the presidential box with her father and mother and a few guests. It was her first appearance in public in full dress. Two things in the life of every man and woman never die. In the case of a man he never forgets when he first put on trousers. No girl lives enough years to forget the night she wore a long dress to a social function. Ethel Roosevelt's fondness for outdoor sport and her playful nature have not interfered with her desire for more practical affairs. It is not known when she was obsessed with the idea of getting books. Her library in the White House is a credit to her intelligence. It is filled with many volumes which one would scarcely expect to find in a young woman's collection. Whatever the cabinet contains, except the books that were given to her, she bought. Her preferable presents are books.

For one of her age and for one whose time has been taken up with so many other affairs she is a skilled musician. She talks fluently and without affectation. To use a colloquy of the day, she is "well read." She speaks correctly English, German and French. With brush and pen she is very clever. Her needlework has received favorable commendation wherever it has been exhibited. Some of it has been on sale at church fairs and at other places.

Debut in the White House.

When Ethel first went to the White House she occupied the nook in the northwest corner which Mrs. Cleveland had for her boudoir. After the marriage of Alice Roosevelt Ethel fell heir to the blue room, which had been known as "Alice's room." Ethel went to New York and purchased the furnishings of the rooms. They stand there today. The bookcase in the room, which is of unique design, was planned by Ethel.

When the time came to talk about the formal coming out of Ethel Roosevelt, to the surprise of her family and her friends, she demurred. She shrank from this event because she seemed to fear that it would interfere with her freedom. In the age where it is the tendency of girls to long for the time when they may be fancy free it is a pretty compliment to the common sense of one brought up in the garish light of conventionality that Ethel clung to the days when she was a girl.

Finally the day came. The society of the whole land had been waiting. It occurred in the east room of the White House on the night of the 23rd of last December. The membership of the younger set at Washington was there. A party went down from New York. A contingent from Chicago came on. People whose names figure in statecraft and fashion were present. The atmosphere of the old room was laden with the perfume of the choicest growth of the hothouse of the mansion. Flowers had been sent in profusion from other cities. It was laughingly said that the president for the first time since he had lived in the White House had "play second fiddle." The dance began at 9 in the evening. The bells were ringing midnight when it ended. The only daughter of President and Mrs. Roosevelt had been given to society at the age of seventeen years and three months.

FRANK H. BROOKS

The New President of Harvard University

FOR the first time in forty years Harvard university will have a new president May 19 of the current year—Abbott Lawrence Lowell, fifty-two years old Dec. 13, 1908.

He will succeed President Charles William Eliot, who tendered his resignation Nov. 4, 1908, effective on the first mentioned date. The corporation and overseers of the institution selected Mr. Lowell Jan. 13 of the present year. The selection will be ratified by the board of overseers.

For the benefit of busy people the following outline of the career of the coming president is inserted:

Born in Boston, Dec. 13, 1856.

Graduated from Harvard college in 1877.

Married Miss Anna Parker Lowell of Boston, June 13, 1879.

Graduated from Harvard Law school in 1880.

Formed law partnership with Judge Lowell, his cousin, in 1880.

Henry Frederic J. Stimson a partner in 1881.

Published with Judge Francis C. Lowell, "Transfers of Stock" in 1884.

Published "Essays on Government" in 1889.

Wrote "Governments and Parties in Continental Europe" in 1896.

Member of the Boston school board 1896-9.

Retired from practice of law in 1897.

Appointed a lecturer on government at Harvard in 1897.

Collaborated with Professor H. Morse Stevens of Cornell on "Colonial Civil Service" in 1900.

Became a trustee of the Institute of Technology and trustee of the Lowell Institute in 1900.

Elected permanent professor in science of government at Harvard in 1900.

Published "Influence of Party Legislation in England and America" in 1902.

As a member of the executive committee of the Institute of Technology he favored the consolidation with Harvard in 1904.

Published "The Government of England" in 1908.

Selected president of Harvard university Jan. 13, 1908.

Following the act of Jan. 13, President Eliot made this statement: "At a meeting of the president and fellows of Harvard university Professor Abbott Lawrence Lowell was elected a

member of the corporation and president of the university. The name was then presented to a meeting of the overseers, but was laid over under the rules for one week. These rules cannot be altered, but the action of the board at the next meeting is not doubtful."

The board of overseers of Harvard is a body of thirty members elected by graduates. Besides Professor Lowell's name, the following were mentioned in connection with the honor: Wallace Clement Sabine, professor of physics, dean of the Lawrence Scientific school and dean of the Graduate School of Science, and Charles Homer Haskins, professor of history. Professor Lowell is the oldest and the only Harvard

graduates in the list.

A Man of Double Prestige.

Professor Lowell has the prestige of both achievement and inheritance. On the paternal side he is a lineal descendant of the first John Lowell, who was a prominent figure in the seventeenth century, of Boston. He belongs to a line which includes the late James Russell Lowell and Judge Francis C. Lowell of the United States district court.

The grandfather of the president elect was John Amory Lowell, founder of the Lowell mills. He brought the Lowell Institute into being. The father of the president elect was Augustus Lowell, who continued the industry begun by the elder Lowell. He was a man of cultivated tastes and a patron of the liberal arts.

On his mother's side Professor Lowell is a great-grandson of Abbott Lawrence, who, with his brother, pioneered the cotton industry in the city of Lowell and shared with the Lowells in the distinction of making Massachusetts the first textile state in the Union. Amos, son of Lawrence Lowell, was minister to Great Britain in 1840. His son, Bigelow, was consul to Florida in Lincoln's administration. Augustus Lowell married Katherine Bigelow Lawrence, a daughter of Amos Lawrence. Their eldest son is Professor Percival Lowell, the astronomer. The second son is the president elect of Harvard college.

His Early Education.

Professor Abbott Lawrence Lowell was placed under the care of a private tutor when he was quite young. He was then sent to Paris for two years. On his return he was prepared for college at Nôtre Dame. He entered Harvard with the class of 1877. He

not much more comment than did the resignation of Charles William Eliot, head of Harvard. He was elected president of the institution May 19, 1869. He was then thirty-five years old. He was born in Boston March 20, 1834. On his next birthday he will have passed the psalmist's allotment by five years. On the day when his resignation takes effect he will have been at the head of the college forty years. The day he announced that he would quit he gave as the reason that he would not be able to find a position that he needed rest. He was an active factor in his profession before he became the president of Harvard. From the day he went to Harvard as its head when his father died Professor Lowell has been crowded.

Criticism was loud in Cambridge. The spirit of that time is illustrated in an anecdote by Oliver Wendell Holmes.

In a letter to his friend Motley, the historian, Dr. Holmes wrote: "It is curious to see a young man like Eliot, with an organizing brain, a firm will,

a grave, calm, dignified presence, taking the ribbons of our classical coaches and six, feeling the horses' mouths,

putting a check on this one's capers and touching that one with a lash, turning up everywhere in every faculty

(belong to three) on every public occasion and taking it all as naturally as if he had been born president.

Now is it, I should like to ask, said one of our number the other evening, that this faculty has gone on for eighty years managing its own affairs, and doing it well—how is it that we have been going on well in the same orderly path for eighty years, and now,

within three or four months, it is proposed to change all our modes of carrying on the school. It seems very extraordinary, and I should like to know how it happens?

"I can answer Dr. —'s question very easily," said a bland, grave young man. "There is a new president."

The bland young man described by Dr. Holmes was the young president himself.

Eliot's Victory.

The victory for which the young man waited came at last. The foremost educators of America are with him now. No man at Cambridge is more popular than Charles William Eliot. When he speaks the wires of the country carry his utterances to the uttermost parts of the world.

The history of Charles William Eliot need not be extended. It has no counterpart. It is a monument that will last forever.

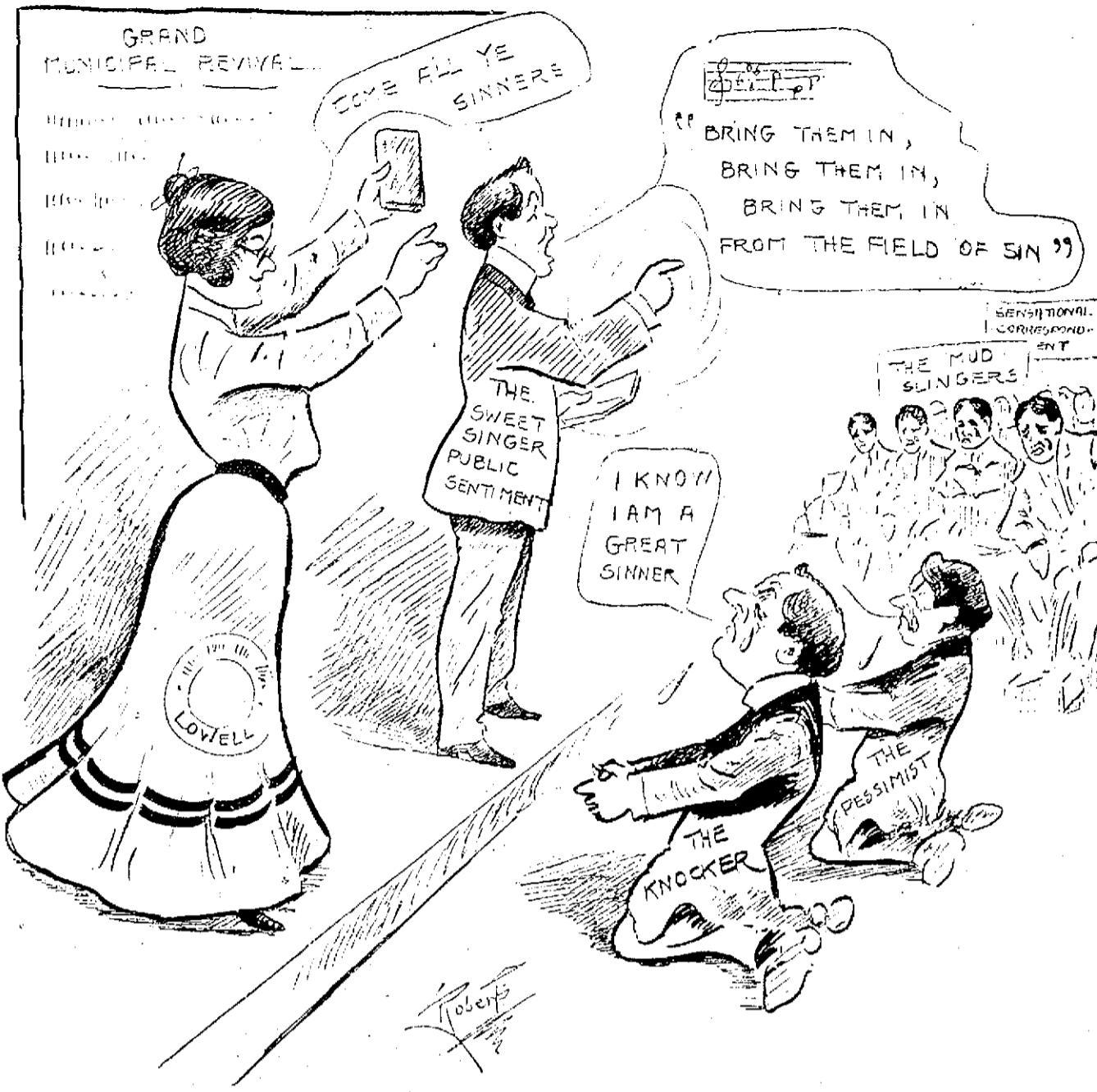
SETH HAROURT.

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G. CHICHESTER

TRAIN TO AND FROM BOSTON

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WOULDN'T A GRAND ANTI-ISLANDER REVIVAL MAKE A HIT IN LOWELL?



WHAT SPLENDID SUBJECTS FOR CONVERTS!

AN IRISH VILLAGE HEAVIEST STORM

Was Overwhelmed by a Vast Moving Bog

In 15 Years Raging in Vermont

LYNDONVILLE, Vt., Feb. 16.—The heaviest snowstorm in fifteen years raged here throughout the night and today gave no indications of ceasing. There has been considerable snow on the ground all winter and during last night the fall was from six to fourteen inches in various localities. North of Lyndonville the snow was light and dry but the south, three inches of hail came down during the night.

Traffic on the Passumpsic division of the Boston & Maine railroad has been badly tied up. The night mail from Springfield, Mass., for Shepherd's, Que., was stalled in a drift at "The Summit" and was delayed for four hours. The south-bound local day mail was also two hours late at "The Summit" today. "The Summit" is in the town of Sutton and is the highest point of land on the Passumpsic division.

Several freight trains have been abandoned, one of them having been in a drift for more than 16 hours. Every train in operation is being propped by two or more locomotives and, even then very slow progress is made.

In response to the above appeal and the cabled request of the Very Rev. Dr. Bletry, P. P., of Ballygally, a large number of Boston Irishmen formed a committee for the purpose of cooperating with a relief committee in Ireland by raising a relief fund for the helpless victims of the unexpected calamity.

Of this committee John J. O'Hanlon is chairman, M. J. O'Brien secretary, and Dr. P. J. Timmins treasurer.

The latest accounts received in Boston state that 200 acres in the villages of Ballygally and Kilmore were covered with sand to a depth of 12 feet and that the bog is still moving, out much more slowly than at the out-set.

The disaster attracted general attention in the west of Ireland and the following appeal, signed by the archbishop, bishops and public officials of the district, has been received in Boston from the relief committee, which was formed to raise funds for the people left destitute by the catastrophe:

"As the hamlet of Kilmore was awakening from sleep a bogside from the overhanging slope of Mount More descended upon them, bearing death and destruction as effectively as a burning tide from Vesuvius or Etna. Practically the entire village was destroyed, houses, lands, crops and five stock. One mother perished after being dragged forth some days after by a heartbroken son.

The remainder of the villagers

Mathew's Moving Picture Palace

NOW OPEN

Pictures you will like. Songs you will like. Grand variety. Sunday afternoon and evening.

ADMISSION 5 CENTS

Reserved seats 5 cents extra.

JUDGE TAFT

ARRIVED IN WASHINGTON THIS MORNING

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—President Taft arrived here at 8:30 this morning from Cincinnati over the Baltimore & Ohio.

Shortly thereafter he went to the White House to breakfast with the president.

The trip from Cincinnati was without incident.

The worst condition prevailed between Wells river and Newport, 29 INCHES DEEP.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Feb. 16.—Northern Vermont is buried today under the heaviest snowfall of the winter and one of the heaviest in many years, the depth ranging from 20 inches to two feet.

The storm began Sunday afternoon and after intermittent falls during Sunday night, it started in earnest Monday morning, continued throughout the day and night and it was still snowing this forenoon. Schools were suspended and business greatly hampered today in this city. All the railroads had much trouble and trains were from one to three hours late. The rails of the Central Vermont between White River Junction and Montpelier Junction were covered with sheet while farther north between Essex Junction and the Canadian boundary line the tracks were covered with snow to a depth varying from 18 inches to two feet.

Freight traffic was practically discontinued this forenoon. Up to this forenoon there had been little wind so that the snow had not drifted much, but should the wind rise and fill in the many cuts along the railroads in this section traffic would be completely tied up.

The plan which appears to be the most favored is one that Attorney Bradley worked out for the railroad more than three years ago.

The care and investment of the pension fund is vested in a board of trustees, three to be appointed by the directors of the association, three to be elected by the members of the pension association, these six electing the seventh. The trustees, except the seventh, are to serve without compensation, but they are to be reimbursed for any loss of salary they may have incurred on account of their work as

OPERA HOUSE

The ever popular and intrepid Miss Carpenter, opened her engagement of five days at the Opera House last night, presenting as the initial performance "Spangles" and "The Preacher". A large audience was in attendance and manifested its appreciation frequently.

Miss Carpenter is as clever as ever and is seconded by an excellent company.

One of the most prominent in the cast is Jerry Grady, who is very well known here.

The play is of the identical type of

"Dolly of the Circus," which was seen here a short time ago.

It is very interesting and there is plenty of love-making and comedy work, which make it very enjoyable.

The piece is in three acts. A clergyman falls in love with the bare-back rider and of course there are many objections. This does not alter his mind one bit.

The company which assisted Miss Carpenter last evening and well do so for the remainder of the week is made up of the following well known characters: Jerry Grady, Thomas Dunn, W. E. Clark, Miss Mabel Frost, Ferdinand Tedmarsh, B. E. Byron, Willard Robertson, Wm. Handy and Misses Flora Frost and Marion Benson.

The specialties which are given between the acts are very good.

Billy Rhodes is undoubtedly as clever a man as is affiliated with a stock company.

He is an excellent singer and dancer.

The other talent is "tip-top" and taking everything into consideration, the company is a good one.

The "Garrison Girl" will be the company's attraction and this evening "The Third Generation" will be the company's offering.

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THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor

SUN BUILDING, MERRIMACK SQUARE, LOWELL, MASS.

Member of the Associated Press

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER MONTH

The sworn daily average circulation of The Lowell Sun for the year 1908 was

15,956

Sworn to by John H. Harrington, proprietor, Martin H. Kridy, business manager, and Alfred Pilote, pressman, of The Sun, before me, January 1, 1909. J. JOSEPH HENNESSY, Notary Public

This is by far the largest average circulation of any newspaper in Lowell.

TO IMPOSE A TARIFF ON COFFEE.

The public is waiting to see whether congress will be a party to saddling upon the people of this country a tax upon coffee meted to assist a number of swindlers in making a haul of many millions by importing the coffee in advance of the time the tax would take effect. Such an outrage would be sufficient to arouse popular indignation to a high pitch.

THE DOG FISH AS FOOD.

The fish commission of Maine has issued a statement to the effect that dog fish are good to eat. He should refer the matter to Dr. Wiley and let him feed his poison squad on dog fish for awhile to ascertain the result.

It is only by encouraging the use of dog fish for food that the ravages of this marine scavenger can be restricted through the work of the fishermen. The dog fish is regarded as the greatest destroyer of the most valuable fish in New England waters.

OUR COSMOPOLITAN ELEMENTS.

The various nationalities of more recent arrival in our city and a large element of our population should endeavor to accommodate themselves to the new conditions under which they find themselves. With this end in view it would be well for the leading men in each to establish an association that would include all or as many as possible of the members of that particular nationality for their common good.

A great deal has been accomplished in this way for the Portuguese and the Poles through the influence of their respective churches. Both these nationalities are rapidly assimilating with the various other nationalities which were here before them, and are now firmly rooted as part and parcel of our population. Both the nationalities mentioned are to be congratulated on the progress made under their respective pastors, Rev. J. V. Rosa and Rev. Fr. Ogonowski.

The Swedish colony of this city is an inconsequential part of our population and there is none that falls more easily into American customs and modes of life and business. They are industrious, ingenious, intelligent, quiet and inoffensive.

The Greeks are also making great strides towards the attainment of American ideals of citizenship and all that is implied by that term. They have a newspaper printed partly in their own language and partly in English, so that while preserving their knowledge of their own language and literature, they are thus aided in the acquisition of English. They also avail themselves of the advantages offered in the evening schools, and as might be expected make very apt pupils.

There are several other nationalities, comparatively new to Lowell, and, although less numerous, they are still strong enough to warrant each making an effort to instruct its members in regard to citizenship, our laws and our customs.

It is by assimilation with the rest of the community that our residents of recent arrival will make most of their citizenship and be enabled to have their families take advantage of the opportunities afforded by our schools, our industries and our laws for their own advancement.

AS TO NATURALIZATION.

Editor Sun—
Dear Sir: Will you kindly inform me what the steps are to secure naturalization papers and what the law requires.

Truly Yours, F. C. F.

The alien must first declare upon oath before a circuit or district court of the United States two years, at least, prior to his admission, that it is his bona fide intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance to any foreign prince or state and particularly to the one of which he may be at the time a citizen or a subject. He must declare on oath that he will support the constitution of the United States, and that he absolutely and entirely renounces all allegiance to every foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty. If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court to which the alien has applied that he has resided continuously within the United States for at least five years, and that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same provided he complies with all the requirements, he will be admitted to citizenship.

Some years ago the municipal courts were permitted to issue naturalization papers, but recently the work is done by the federal courts, so that residents of Lowell would have to go to Boston in order to secure naturalization papers.

As to the fees, \$1 is charged for the declaration of intention and \$2 for making, filing and docketing the petition for the final hearing. For entering the final order and the issuance of the certificate of citizenship \$2 is charged. It is, moreover, provided that no alien shall be naturalized or admitted as a citizen of the United States who cannot speak the English language. The applicant is also required to read a passage in English.

The difficulties placed in the way of local aliens getting naturalized by making necessary two trips to Boston and taking with them witnesses who can testify as to the length of time the applicant has been in the country, are sufficient to deter most aliens from seeking citizenship. The people who reside in the cities where the federal courts are located, are not put to this inconvenience. To pay the regular fees in addition to the expense of two trips to Boston for the applicant and witnesses will certainly cost at least from \$10 to \$12.

In spite of this fact the proposition is before congress to place still greater obstacles before aliens who wish to become citizens. There was a time when the government showed the greatest laxity in regard to naturalization generally. Anybody who wanted to get out naturalization papers could do so by swearing falsely. We do not believe there should be any bar to the naturalization of desirable aliens after five years' residence here. Because the government wishes to bar the undesirable it is making the mistake of keeping out thousands of men who would make good and patriotic citizens.

SEEN AND HEARD

Never mind, tushy sister. In three or four months from now the street cars will be well ventilated.

"There is something in the old saying that travel broadens a man. Just look at Mr. Tatt"—Somerville Journal.

We have some stay-at-homes who are broad enough—one way.

If a man tells you that he is absolutely fearless, give a baby a stick of molasses candy, and ask him to hold the little darling for a while.

Many men are born ladies, and in later life some men achieve boldness and it is said that married men sometimes have boldness thrust upon them.

The man who was squeaked thirty years ago by the man who had seen Charles Fechter can now squeak younger men by telling them how he saw Edwin Booth.

Every now and then there is talk of having a tax on bachelors, just as if the girls didn't tax them enough already.

Can you tell today, young man, which girl gave you that pin cushion for a Christmas present several years ago?

One of the best cures for sleeplessness in the case of incurable men is to say wood for half a day, but most incurable men would rather be awake.

The man who never changes his mind about anything may better himself with the thought that conservatism is a virtue, but he is sure to fall behind the progress of the world.

A thought for today—

I do the very best thing I know how—the very best I can and I mean to keep on doing so until the end. If the end brings me out all right, what is said against me won't amount to anything. If the end brings me out wrong, ten angels swearing I was right would make no difference.

Not that we would be necessary to us, but one way to get rid of an unsatisfactory servant girl is to put unsoundly in the ear of her master with which you have told her not to start the kitchen fire.

When very angry, count ten before you speak, and then be very careful what you say, if the other fellow is bigger than you are.

If the telephone girl could but say "Line busy" in a way that would make a fellow believe she was telling the truth—how happy we would be.

LAUGH IT OFF

Are you worried in a night?

Laugh it off.

Are you cheated of your rights?

Laugh it off.

Don't make tragedies of trifles,

don't show butterflies with clefts.

Laugh it off.

Does your work get into knots?

Laugh it off.

Are you near all sorts of trouble?

Laugh it off.

If it's sanity you're after,

There's no recipe like laughter.

Laugh it off.

—century.

The people who are "in society" by birth never realize what it means to get into society in any other way—and a newspaper man has said it.

The college girl may not always be able to tell you off-hand just when Hamblin took his virgin jug in hand and started to cross the Alps, but she

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300 LIVES LOST

People Burned to Death in a Theatre Fire

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 15.—Between 250 and 300 persons were burned to death and many were injured in a fire which destroyed the Flores theatre in the City of Acapulco, Sunday night. The interior of the building escaped the flames yesterday afternoon, telegraphic communication with Acapulco having been destroyed Sunday night and yesterday, owing to the fact that the telegraph office adjoining the theatre was burned and all wires put out of commission.

The Flores theatre, a wooden structure, and standing over one thousand persons crowded into it to witness a special performance given in honor of Governor Francisco Flores, of the state of Guerrero, who was visiting the host at the time. One of the numbers of the program consisted of a series of moving pictures. While the operator was exhibiting them, a film caught fire and the blaze was quickly communicated to the seating which had been made for spectators purposes. In an instant the flames leaped from the galleries, engulfing the entire structure. There were but three narrow exits and the panic-stricken audience rushed to them, many falling, as so many to death, before the doors closed the way to safety to the others.

The scenes of those awful moments were terrifying. Owing to the rapidity with which the fire spread and its intense heat, it was impossible to extricate the victims from their seats, and those imprisoned were literally roasted alive as the fire burned with hide smoke and few were suffi-

THE CONVENTION STATEHOOD BILL

Catholic Federation to Meet March 14

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—The first convention of the delegates to the archdiocesan federation of Catholic societies will take place on Sunday, March 14. About 300 delegates will attend the convention, this number being about equally divided between the five countries that go to make up the archdiocesan body.

The first convention of the archdiocesan body is looked forward to with a great deal of interest. A number of committees were appointed to take up various matters of importance in the meantime, and to the convention in which they will submit their report. Decisive action will then be ordered.

The date of the convention and other matters of interest to the federation members was settled upon at a meeting of the executives of the county societies in the conference room of the cathedral of the Holy Cross yesterday afternoon. Henry A. Weston presided and Charles Daly of Medford was the secretary.

During the meeting speeches were delivered which dealt with the work of the federation and pointed out the channels with which the organization will interest itself in the immediate future. These speakers were both clergymen and lay representatives.

One of the matters determined upon by the delegates at yesterday's meeting was that hereafter the whole subject of public library interests should be left to the committee on literature. The federation is preparing a catalog of approved Catholic reading which is expected will be placed in every library maintained in cities and towns for the benefit of the Catholic population.

By vote of the delegates all the names that were left over from the national convention of the American Federation of Catholic societies that was held in this city, last summer, were turned over to the treasury of the archdiocesan organization.

About a dozen committees were named yesterday to take up different branches of work, and it is believed that the reports of these committees will be made at the coming convention. Among the committees appointed were those on constitution, membership, financial, entertainment, relations, education and literature, church and morals, legislation, and social.

MAYOR BROWN

In Conflict With School Board Members

MAYOR Brown denies that he declared war to the knife on the school board, but five members of the school board, however, declare that they had been so far as to that effect when addressed by Mr. Goward of the board at High School half Friday night. The public can draw its own conclusions as to which of the parties to the controversy should belong to the Anarchists.

HOSPITAL GUILD

Treasurer Presents a 10 Years' Report

The Young Women's Hospital Guild held its regular February meeting in Middlesex hall, yesterday afternoon. Plans were made for the usual spring meetings to be held during Lent, and Mrs. T. G. McNamee, the retiring treasurer, presented a report in condensed form of the financial work of the guild during her 10 years of service as treasurer. Her statement of

receipts of the Young Women's Hospital Guild from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31:

RECEIPTS	TO COST \$250,000
Christmas gift, 1908.....	250.00
Christmas gift, 1909.....	250.00
Christmas gift, 1910.....	250.00
Receipt, 1908.....	350.00
Christmas gift, 1909.....	350.00
Receipt, 1910.....	350.00
Christmas gift, 1911.....	350.00
Gift Shop, 1907.....	350.00
Teas, 1908.....	350.00
Christmas market, 1909.....	350.00
Entertainments, 1908.....	350.00
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Feast and other receipts.....	350.00
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THE LOWELL SUN MAGAZINE PAGE



ETHEL ROOSEVELT



WHITE HOUSE FRONT

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, WASHINGTON.

SCHOOLHOUSE ON LONG ISLAND.

CIRCUMSTANCES and conditions in the story of Ethel Roosevelt make it different from that of any girl who ever lived in the White House. Nellie Grant had only one ball given in her honor. When she married and went away to another land the whole country missed her and was sorry. Nellie Arthur was not at the White House much while her father was president. Before the end of his administration a small dance—it was called at the time an informal function—was had in her honor. It was her first and last recollection of the social side of the old mansion. Alice Roosevelt had just emerged from girlhood when her father went to the White House through a shadow. A part of her courtship occurred there, and it was there that she was married. The event was all that any ambitious young woman could wish, but she was never in the romp as her brothers and her sister have been.

When Ethel Roosevelt went to the mansion as the daughter of the president of the United States she was at the age when all the surroundings of her life were in a formative state, but it must have impressed her that she had come into a different atmosphere from that in which her companions were living. Until her sister was married Ethel was screened to some extent from the public eye, but she was in the glamour of it all. She saw the great throngs that came and went on state occasions. She heard the music in the spacious halls and "the laugh on the lawn."

After the marriage of her sister the scene began unfolding to the eyes of Ethel Roosevelt. She took her place as the belle of the White House. When her father went to Washington as vice-president she was ten years old. Back of that event were Sagamore Hill, where she was born, and an unpretentious schoolhouse near by, where she received some of her first instructions—not all, of course—for she got most of her instruction at home. When the family went to Washington she was placed for a time under the care of a governess. A little later she went to the National Cathedral school and there finished her academic education. The wedding of Alice Roosevelt and Nicholas Longworth took

place. The social vista was before Ethel. She declined a collegiate education. Then began her devotion to the accomplishments necessary for a belle in the complex society of Washington. Field Daisy at Sagamore Hill. In the summer of 1906 Ethel was at the home on Sagamore Hill. She was still a child. There was a flower party on the grounds, given strictly in her honor. It was the first party since the wedding at the White House. Her kind people and some specially invited guests from New York and Newport were there. Every guest represented a flower. Ethel was a field daisy. The game was the battle of the flowers. If there is anything in the first party of a girl that indicates what her life is to be this event at Sagamore Hill pro-

tended sunny days for Ethel Roosevelt. At a party later in Washington there was a nearer approach to the life upon which the young lady was to enter. A fancy dress ball was given in Ethel Roosevelt's honor by Mrs. Richard Clover, wife of the American naval attaché in London. One hundred playmates and companions of the little hostess and Beatrice Clover were present. Ethel took the part of Little Red Riding Hood. Her brother Kermit was the rough rider of the party. The Home of the Households.

Ethel was called the "romp" of the White House before her sister was married. Sometimes her father alluded to her as the "imp." A little incident at the White House one New Year's night shows that she was entitled to both playful appellations.

During the day she had stood at the door of the great stairway which leads nobody but those in the game know, up from the historic east room and but several guests of Ethel and her watched her father and mother and brothers had been admitted. Their noted company received callers. The day was repeated in it is an old Washington idea—this mimic way. Kermit and Ethel took New Year reception to the public. their places as the president and Mrs. When all was over, when the lights Roosevelt had done a few hours before were ordered out in the big room, and fore. They bowed to their father and Kermit imitated Roosevelt had retired, the "romp" his father by saying as he extended his hand, "Dee-lighted, I'm sure." The

of course the Marine band was not there, but back of a bower there came melodies like the "Swanee River." The music was from an old accordion. The director was a negro who had been inveigled into the mansion. It was a miniature of the day's proceedings, but before it was over it more nearly resembled a juvenile circus. Dawn of the Coming Out.

In the fall of 1906 Ethel Roosevelt

was at once recognized as the suc-

cessor of her sister as the belle of the

age of seventeen years and three months.

FRANK H. BROOKS.

presidential mansion. One evening in October a theater party was given. It was in no sense to mark the coming out of Ethel, but it was a step in the direction of that event. She was in the presidential box with her father and mother and a few guests. It was her first appearance in public in full dress. Two things in the life of every man and woman never die. In the case of a man he never forgets when he first put on trousers. No girl lives enough years to forget the night she wore a long dress to a social function. Ethel Roosevelt's fondness for outdoor sport and her playful nature have not interfered with her desire for more practical affairs. It is not known when she was obsessed with the idea of getting books. Her library in the White House is a credit to her intelligence. It is filled with many volumes which one would scarcely expect to find in a young woman's collection. Whatever the cabinet contains except the books that were given to her, she bought. Her preferable presents are books.

For one of her age and for some time has been taken up with many other affairs she is a skilled musician. She talks fluently and without affectation. To use a colloquy of the day, she is "well read." She speaks correctly English, German and French. With brush and pen she is very clever. Her needlework has received favorable commendation whenever it has been exhibited. Some of it has been on sale at church fairs and at other places.

Debut in the White House.

When Ethel first went to the White House she occupied the nook in the northwest corner which Mrs. Cleveland had for her boudoir. After the marriage of Alice Roosevelt Ethel fell heir to the blue room, which had been known as "Alice's room." Ethel went to New York and purchased the furnishings of the room. They stand there today. The bookcase in the room, which is of unique design, was planned by Ethel.

When the time came to talk about the formal coming out of Ethel Roosevelt, to the surprise of her family and her friends, she demurred. She shrank from the event because she seemed to fear that it would interfere with her freedom. In the age where it is the tendency of girls to long for the time when they may be fancy free it is a pretty compliment to the common sense of one brought up in the garish light of conventionality that Ethel clung to the days when she was a girl.

Finally the day came. The society of the whole land had been waiting. It occurred in the east room of the White House on the night of the 23rd of last December. The membership of the younger set at Washington was there. A party went down from New York. A contingent from Chicago came on. People whose names figure in statecraft and fashion were present. The atmosphere of the old room was laden with the perfume of the choicest growth of the hothouse of the mansion. Flowers had been sent in profusion from other cities. It was laughingly said that the president for the first time since he had lived in the White House had to "play second fiddle." The dance began at 9 in the evening. The bells were ringing midnight when it ended. The only daughter of President and Mrs. Roosevelt had been given to society at the age of seventeen years and three months.

FRANK H. BROOKS.

The New President of Harvard University

FOR the first time in forty years Harvard university will have a new president May 19 of the current year—Abbott Lawrence Lowell, fifty-two years old Dec. 13, 1898.

He will succeed President Charles William Eliot, who tendered his resignation Nov. 4, 1908, effective on the first mentioned date. The corporation and overseers of the institutions selected Mr. Lowell Jan. 13 of the present year. The selection will be ratified by the board of overseers.

For the benefit of busy people the following outline of the career of the coming president is inserted:

Born in Boston, Dec. 13, 1856.

Graduated from Harvard college in 1877.

Married Miss Anna Parker Lowell of Boston, June 19, 1879.

Graduated from Harvard Law school in 1880.

Formed law partnership with Judge Lowell, his cousin, in 1886.

Hon. Frederic J. Stimson a partner in 1891.

Published, with Judge Francis C. Lowell, "Transfers of Stock" in 1884.

Published "Essays on Government" in 1889.

Wrote "Governments and Parties in Continental Europe" in 1896.

Member of the Boston school board 1896-9.

Retired from practice of law in 1897.

Appointed a lecturer on government at Harvard in 1897.

Collaborated with Professor H. Morse Stevens of Cornell on "Colonial Civil Service" in 1900.

Became a trustee of the Institute of Technology and trustee of the Lowell Institute in 1900.

Elected permanent professor in science of government at Harvard in 1900.

Published "Influence of Party Legislation in England and America" in 1902.

As a member of the executive committee of the Institute of Technology he favored the consolidation with Harvard in 1904.

Published "The Government of England" in 1905.

Selected president of Harvard university Jan. 13, 1908.

Following the act of Jan. 13, President Eliot made this statement: "At a meeting of the president and fellows of Harvard university Professor Abbott Lawrence Lowell was elected a

member of the corporation and president of the university. The name was then presented to a meeting of the overseers, but was laid over under the rules for one week. These rules cannot be altered, but the action of the board at the next meeting is not doubtful."

The board of overseers of Harvard is a body of thirty members elected by graduates. Besides Professor Lowell's name the following were mentioned in connection with the honor: Wallace Clement Sabine, professor of physics, dean of the Lawrence Scientific school and dean of the Graduate School of Science, and Charles Homer Haskins, professor of history. Professor Lowell is the oldest and the only Harvard graduate in the list.

A Man of Double Prestige.

Professor Lowell has the prestige of both achievement and inheritance. On the paternal side he is a lineal descendant of the first John Lowell, who was a prominent figure in the seventeenth century, of Boston. He belongs to a line which includes the late James Russell Lowell and Judge Francis C. Lowell of the United States district court.

The grandfather of the president elect was John Amory Lowell, founder of the Lowell mills. He brought the Lowell Institute into being. The father of the president elect was Augustus Lowell, who continued the industry begun by the elder Lowell. He was a man of cultivated tastes and a patron of the liberal arts.

On his mother's side Professor Lowell is a great-grandson of Abbott Lawrence, who with his brother, pioneered the cotton industry in the city of Lowell and shared with the Lowells in the distinction of making Massachusetts the first textile state in the Union. Amos, son of Lawrence Lowell, was minister to Great Britain in 1840. His son, Bigelow, was consul to Florence in Lincoln's administration. Augustus Lowell married Katherine Bigelow Lawrence, a daughter of Amos Lawrence. Their oldest son is Professor Percival Lowell, the astronomer. The second son is the president elect of Harvard college.

His Early Education.

Professor Abbott Lawrence Lowell was placed under the care of a private tutor when he was quite young. He was then sent to Paris for two years. On his return he was prepared for college at Noble's school. He entered Harvard with the class of 1877. He

took the highest honors in mathematics and was made a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

As a student in athletics he won first place in the mile race in 1877 at Bowditch School he was admitted to the Massa-

chusetts bar in 1880. He was in active law practice in Boston for seventeen years. He was particularly efficient in handling large estates. He visited western Europe in 1884, and in 1890 he went to Greece, Turkey and Russia. He began his lectures at Harvard in 1897. In 1900, upon the foundation of the Eaton professorship of the science of government, he became the first occupant of the chair and assisted 4,000 students in laying the foundation of their knowledge of political science. As member of the Boston school board he was the author of the merit system now in force in the public schools of his native city. When his father died Professor Lowell became trustee of the Lowell Institute, and important reforms followed his work there.

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Last year Harvard rewarded him with the honorary degree of master of arts.

As a lecturer he is popular and always interesting.

Personality of Professor Lowell.

The students of Professor Lowell's classes have been drawn to him by his engaging personality. Though of serious mien, he is never austere.

His manner invites confidence. He is sympathetic and frank. He appeals to those who are in need of counsel. He has been a student all his life.

His social relations have naturally been with scholars. He entertains at dinner frequently at his home. For one of his means and position he lives modestly. Distinguished men of both

continents sit down at his table. Although he is a member of several clubs, he rarely visits any.

He was brought up in the Episcopal church, and for some years he has been a constant attendant at the services in King's Chapel, where he is junior warden.

Unstudied courtesy and instinctive deference are marked characteristics in him. His intimate friends credit him with even temper, a gentle humor.

He does not play golf or tennis, but he is an ardent pedestrian. His summer home is at Cetuit, Mass. There in summer, he may be found in his boat on the bay.

There are no children in the Lowell home. The members of his family are Percival Lowell, the astronomer, his brother, and Mrs. James L. Bowker, Mrs. William L. Putnam and Miss Amy Lowell, his sisters.

Harvard's Grand Old Man.

The history of Charles William Eliot need not be extended. It has no counterpart.

It is a monument that will last forever.

not much more comment than did the resignation of Charles William Eliot, head of Harvard. He was elected president of the institution May 19, 1890.

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LATEST DANGER OF WAR

United States Was on Verge of Conflict Says Senator

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—That this country was on the verge of war with a naval power of the Orient recently, was the assertion of State Senator R. J. Welch who is here with a legislative committee which is investigating the Isla's creek project.

Welch said: "If you had seen the correspondence that passed between President Roosevelt, Gov. Gillet and Speaker Stanton that I have seen you would know that

FOR NON-SUPPORT

Man Was Arraigned in Police Court Today

"My husband has given me but \$15 toward the support of myself and eight-year-old boy during the last five years," said Zephine Devost, who had her husband brought into court on a complaint of non-support.

Devost said that her husband left her five years ago next June.

Devost, who is a husky looking man, very neatly attired and bearing every mark that he was enjoying prosperity, acknowledged that he had left his wife and had not contributed to her support. He also admitted that for a year past he had been keeping company with a woman in Lynn where he had been working.

Devost said that he was out of a job at the present time and was unable to support his family.

That the woman still retains some love for her husband was shown when, while the court was meditating over the disposition of the case, she asked him for a handkerchief. He handed it to her. She thanked him and with the handkerchief over her mouth she spoke to him in French.

He was given a suspended sentence of six months in jail and placed in the care of the probation officer on condition that he support his wife.

Stole Coal Bags

George McCarthy and William Quigley, two young men 18 years of age, were arraigned in police court this morning on a complaint charging them with the larceny of two coal bags, valued at \$2 cents each, the property of the William E. Livingston Co. Both entered pleas of not guilty.

According to the story told in court the two young men claimed that they found the bags on the ice in the rear of the Livingston coal yard and while passing through Middlesex street they met Lemire and he offered to buy the bags. They denied that they had ever attempted to sell any bags to Lemire before last night.

Deputy Welch said that the McCarthy boy had been before the court for larceny on a former occasion, had served time at the Massachusetts reformatory and at the present time was on probation having been convicted for stealing coal belonging to Fred H. Rose. The court decided that it would be best to send McCarthy to a place where he would not do any more stealing and accordingly sentenced him to the Massachusetts reformatory.

Quigley was fined \$15.

Drunk Offenders

Louis Dellaire was charged with being drunk, but he denied the allegation, stating that he had drunk but three beers last night and that that quantity was not sufficient to cause him to become intoxicated. Patrolman Sheridan said that he ran across Dellaire last night about 11:30 o'clock trying to get into a cheap lodging-house. The officer said that Dellaire was very much under the influence of liquor. He was fined \$2.

Catherine O'Brien, a third offender, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the women's prison at Sherborn.

Five first offenders were fined the usual \$2 and one simple drunk was released by the probation officer.

To the State Farm

John E. Bulmer, an old timer, who has been before the court on 10 different occasions, was in court this morning for the third time within a year. Bulmer pleaded for the leniency of the court stating that he had not touched liquor for three months until yesterday. He will stand the next few months at the state farm.

James Murphy, a third offender, was given a sentence to the same institution.

It was Adam Wadsworth's fourth appearance within a year and he was also sent to the state farm.

Case Continued

The case of George H. Parker, charged with neglect of his minor child, was continued till Feb. 23 under \$200 bonds. Nathan D. Pratt appeared for Parker.

FEARFUL CRIME

Discovered in Mutilated Body of Girl

MARSHILLE, France, Feb. 16.—The body of an eight year old girl torn by twenty-eight knife wounds and further mutilated by burns has been found in a papoose quarter of this city. The child had been ill-treated before being killed. A man who had been living with the girl's mother who is a widow, has been arrested.

THE BLOCKADE

STILL PREVAILS IN NORTHERN MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Feb. 16.—Foggy weather in this vicinity with storm moving slowly eastward is the present weather outlook. Telegraph and other companies report encouraging conditions west of the Mississippi where the country is recovering somewhat from the effects of the blizzard.

The snow blockade still prevails in northern Michigan and the lake region around Toledo is suffering from damaged communication and interrupted traffic.

REAR ADMIRAL GREEN DEAD

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Rear Admiral James Green, 70, died at Belmont, N.Y., A.M.A. He was born at Marion, Fla., May, 1837 and entered the naval service in 1853. He was transferred to the revenue cutters.

Lower temperatures are the prospects for the Middle and South Atlantic and western Gulf states. Several islands, Indiana and others are feeling the worst effects of the storm. In the provinces passed the east in force.



TARIFF LEADERS

Met in Indianapolis Today to Discuss Revision

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 16.—The first national tariff convention whose delegates hope to point the way for

the establishment of a permanent tariff committee was called to order today by temporary Chairman Ryerson. He

soon yielded the gavel to the unanimously chosen permanent chairman, J. W. Van Cleve of St. Louis, president of the National Association of Manufacturers. Mr. Van Cleve had been one of the leaders in the movement for the present gathering and his activity had called forth protests from the ranks of the manufacturers' organization. Endorsement of his work by the executive committee of his organization yesterday made him a double victor.

After greetings by Gov. Marshall and Mayor Boosawalter reports of committee work were taken up. The progress of the first session included speeches by Chairman Van Cleve, Henry S. Towne, president of the Merchants' Association of New York, Senator Brown, of Nebraska and former Gov. Guild of Massachusetts.

The former executive headed a delegation of four representing the Boston chamber of commerce and scores of other delegates represented various large commercial or political organizations.

Forty-two states were represented by delegates who in turn represented various bodies destined of a revision of the tariff on the scientific basis.

With bunting, while long strings of incandescent lights were suspended from the centre of the ceiling to the gallery. The stage front was set off with evergreen and other greenery.

In order to give those present plenty of room for dancing, the tables were located in Knights of Columbus hall, and they were presided over by the young women of the parish. The tables were well stocked with choice articles and good things to eat, and as a result of the zealous work of the attendants the tables were well patronized.

The children had everything their own way in the afternoon and they turned out in large numbers. The principal attraction was an entertain-

ment general dancing was started and enjoyed till midnight.

The officers of the reunion were as follows:

Chairman general committee, Wm. F. Daly; secretary, F. J. Campbell; David Gerow, Philip Ginty, John Coyne, James Starr, Jeremiah Driscoll, George Richards, John Frawley, Thomas Markham, James Gilbride, Peter Mulligan, Nicholas Halpin, John King, C. E. Enright, Myles Burns, Daniel E. Carroll, Michael McDonough, John L. McDonough and John V. Dongue.

Reception committee—David Gerow, chairman; Rev. Michael Ronan, Hugh J. Molloy, Dennis J. Murphy, Hon. James B. Casey, Michael McGlinchey, Michael McDonough, Walter Bagshaw, J. Frank Connors, Daniel F. Carroll and Peter Sheehan.

Check room committee—George Richards, Peter Mulligan, Jeremiah Driscoll, Myles Burns and Nicholas Halpin.

Refreshment committee—Jas. Starr, Daniel Riley, Philip Ginty, John King and C. E. Enright.

General manager—William F. Daly; assistant general manager, John V. Dongue; floor director, John L. McDonough; assistant floor directors, John H. Frawley and Charles Murphy; host kids, Fred Morris, Edward McDonough, Thomas Markham and Edward Gilbride; aids, Charles Kirby, John Quinn, Thomas Gilbride, Dennis J. Madden, James Gilbride, William Devine, Leo Fox, Joseph McVeay, Peter Tierney, Bernard McGuire, George Williams and Fred McGuire.

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TWO GOOD GAMES

In the Catholic Bowling League

There were two good games played in the Catholic league last night. In the game between the Belvideres and St. John's the former team won by a score of 124 to 123, the latter winning all three points. The C. A. C. St. Peter's team resulted in the C. M. C. taking two of the three points. In the Minor league the Elms defeated the Royals by the narrow margin of one pin, but won two of the three points. The scores:

CATHOLIC LEAGUE

Belvideres—T. Doyle 255, Marren 255, Wadsworth 255, Vice 220, Coleman 255, total 1155.

St. John's—E. Klinch 251, McEnaney 251, Daffey 252, D. Klinch 261, Walker 253, total 1213.

C. M. A. C.—Boucher 288, Lemieux 257, Lavoie 256, Lebrun 209, Beauregard 232, total 1452.

St. Peter's—Riley 200, Boyle 249, Owens 259, Malone 263, E. P. Donohoe 258, total 1358.

MINOR LEAGUE

Elms—Wolff 273, Moore 238, Harriman 282, Wright 257, Peterson 241, total 1215.

Royals—Walsh 297, Hiebler 222, Proulx 250, Prentreth 244, Buckley 275, total 1213.

"JIM" CUDWORTH

Mentioned for Manager of Lowell Team

Now that Patsy Donovan has been secured as scout for the Boston Americans and hence is out of the running for manager of the Lowell team, the many friends of Jim Cudworth, the old-time ball player of this city, have suggested him as a man who would have the confidence of the fans and who would give Lowell a good ball team. Mr. Cudworth has recently recovered from a long illness and is fast becoming himself. He knows the game from A to Z, and also knows a ball player when he sees him. He understands baseball discipline perfectly and has managed teams successfully in the past. Mr. Cudworth's name as the probable manager of the Lowell team is the most likely proposition that has been suggested up to date.

BOXING GOSSIP

The fact that articles of agreement are sometimes ignored by pugilists is used as a further agreement that professional boxing in this country should be governed the way other branches of sport—racing, baseball and football—are controlled. If several reputable athletic clubs which are devoted exclusively to boxing would get together with some of the best known promoters and organize what might be called the National Boxing association, the sport doubtless would be benefited. It would be in the power of such an organization to license pugilists, managers, seconds and referees and to grant sanctions to clubs which wanted to hold big contests. By means of a rigid enforcement of the rules, fakers and adventurers could be barred from the sport and the game could be made to prosper.

Boxing when conducted on a sportsmanlike basis always has enjoyed widespread popularity. Scientific bouts between high class men well trained never fail to attract attention and are usually enjoyed by reputable citizens, who care nothing for brutal slugging matches and knockouts or transgressions by notorious fakers. The National A. A. C., the best boxing club in the country, can take the initiative in this matter if the directors want to invite the game, and it is believed that it will meet with much encouragement and support.

Uncle Tom's Cabin." One of the big scenes in Storson's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which will be at the opera house next Monday, Feb. 22, is the "Emancipation River by moonlight." By aid of machinery and electrical devices, actual scenes from the song hits interspersed throughout the play and Mr. Moore will be supported by the original cast and chorus of seventy-two. The play comes direct from the Tremont theatre, Boston.

PAID IN FULL

Eugene Walter's powerful play of contemporary American life "Paid in Full," is to be seen at the opera house again soon and the Weymouths' company, which makes the production a unique one, is the strongest and most notable acting company ever gathered in one organization.

HATTIE WILLIAMS

"Willie's Got Another Girl Now," at least that is what we are seeing in Boston now, where Hattie Williams is singing her latest song hit in "Flings Ruffles" at the Park theatre.

The song is one of the biggest hits of the present year, just as "Experience" and "The Little Clergy" was the hit of the season.

Manager Charles Froehling is sending Miss Williams and her happy family of 70 fun-makers and dancers across country on a limited tour. She is to be at the opera house direct from her Boston engagement.

HATHAWAY THEATRE

There's a deal of merry shuffling at Hathaway's theatre this week and to add a little from the ordinary one of the dancers does a buck and wing upside down. It is a rather strenuous feat and quite clever.

As to the headliner "The Bad Man and the Deputy," one might compare it to two men talking over a fence.

A good deal can be said on both sides.

The act is presented by William Humphrey & Co., and the fact that "Puss' words are given a front room in the vocabulary of the bad men is a feature that we cannot approve, but we do say that they ought to be dispensed with. The act, which is at best a poor headliner, would lose none of its brilliancy or snap by the substitution of words that would fall with better grace upon the average ear.

Hathaway's theatre is a refined house of vaudeville and its traditions should not be transgressed.

The piece calls for moments of real acting and the same is afforded them.

It is a western barroom scene and, of course, it includes a certain amount of gun play.

It's the story of an erstwhile good man, a cow puncher, on the trail of the man who stole his wife, and after having disposed of him he is in danger of arrest by a sheriff who instead of showing up in person sends a deputy in the person of a little girl, a charming miss, who is none other than the daughter of "Jack Talbot," the bad man.

She tells her murderer and whiskey-laden father that her mother is dead and the scene that ensues has the proper touch of pathos.

William Humphrey takes the part of the bad man and Arctic Allens as "Edward Grey" the ranch owner plays well the part.

Margery Couston assumes the role of "Maggie Talbot" the deputy and Bernard Randall disappears the house and devours himself a friend of the bad man.

The names of Ward and Couston have long since been inscribed in the annals of the footlights and they have lost none of their old time vivacity and ability.

Tom Ward holds his accustomed position as manager of an inferior court and that he hasn't been popular after all these years is probably due to the fact that he is not sufficiently gaudy.

He is, however, a natural born manager and his facile maturities are the result.

He has a twist of new stock and he tells them well.

Mr. Couston does not sing quite as well as Puss' words, but the dialogue, witlessness and cleverness are intact.

There are two more old timers at Hathaway's this week, James E. Donavan and Rena Arnold and they have a barrel of fun on tap. Donavan is as big a laugh producer as ever and he harrows the field of mirth with a fine tooth comb.

Rena Arnold is quite as charming as in the golden tinted days and her voice has lost none of its sweetness.

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LOWELL OPERA HOUSE

Of the personal success of Victor Burns we will be seen in the role of "Kid Burns" in Geo. M. Cohan's greatest musical play, "The Talk of New York," at the opera house here Friday night, there is no question. In his new incarnation of "Kid Burns," which was originally introduced to the public in "Forty-Five Minutes From Broadway," has become an exceeding wealthy head of the betting at the racetrack. He plays on the level and is always on the square. The plot is a little more pretentious

in size since his last appearance in Lowell. Sammy might improve by softpadding on his talk to his dumb assistant but none can dispute the fact that he has trained them well. His farmyard stock includes a donkey, a sheep, a pig, two geese, three dogs, a cat, a pig and several roosters that are allowed to indulge in the height of their ambition, evoking the admiration of any well regulated rooster. The barn-back riding of the pure white cat called "Snow" is a very unique feature. He rides on one of the dogs and poor "Snow" certainly has his ups and downs, not that he at any time falls off but, he never knows what's coming next. It's the day's best hit that Snow is glad when it's all over.

Rube Raymond and company present "Street Urchins at the Amateur Contest." The characters are James Hughes as "Lilly, a jaded hop," James Graham as "Mackey, a kick-shine," and Rube Raymond as "Sally a newsy." Sally is all to the good and the entertainment as a whole is all that can be called for. It includes dancing, singing and volumes of street verbiage.

The Pieguays, presumably brother and sister, are a clever pair. The male member of the duet does a buck and wing dance on his hands, a difficult and wonderful performance. His feats of strength and the acrobatic feats of both are done with great ease and the necessary refinement.

The Jagos open the bill. They appear in what is described as a European novelty act, directed from the Empire, London, England. It is a wonderful act to come so far. The woman is fairly good too dancer.

The moving pictures possess the same distress as the pictures of a few weeks ago. The one depicting brutality to a child who refuses to be held by a hag and a drunkard is far from pleasing to the sounds.

Performances will be given every afternoon and evening during the remainder of the week.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Today sees a complete change of program at the Academy, with four new moving pictures, two new illustrated songs and a series of new views of the world known as "post-cards" which vie with the motion pictures in interest. In regard to the moving pictures shown at the Academy, should be borne in mind that they are not yet known to the public as "post-cards" pictures, that is they are presented in Lowell for the first time, having come direct from the film manufacturers. Some of the pictures used today were only released yesterday. Before any picture is presented in Lowell, it is thrown on the screen for inspection by the manager and any picture of a sex nature will not be accepted. Thus many important pictures extensively advertised are not to be seen at the Academy.

Attorney Henry A. Cutter said that arrangements were under way for placing before the legislature a bill which would provide that the courts have jurisdiction in the matter of determining the share the street railway companies, cities and towns pay for the upkeep of bridges.

And the petitioner or is hereby directed to go to the office of the city engineer and state his case to him.

Mr. French, who appeared as attorney for the company, quoted figures to show the Nashua water rates were as low or lower than any of the municipalities in New England.

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THEATRE LA SCALA

A popular and new program offered in the best possible manner for an admission of but five cents has made a big hit with the patrons of the Theatre La Scala. No change has been made in the theatre, the singers or musicians nor in the programs offered since the reduction of admission to the popular figure. "The Marathon Race" one of the hits is a novel picture using the popular Marathon race as the basis of a very interesting story. There are several comedies and dramatic pictures and the songs are worthy of special mention.

Charles Rogers, the well known local singer who has been making a big success all over New England is singing evenings this week and he is sure of several encore's every time he appears.

STAR THEATRE

An exciting talking picture "The Strike" was given its initial presentation by the clever company of actors and actresses at the Star theatre Monday afternoon. "Navy and Land mates" and "Plain Little Soldier Man" and other new pictures accompanied the feature. The act is presented by William Humphrey & Co., and the fact that "Puss' words are given a front room in the vocabulary of the bad men is a feature that we cannot approve, but we do say that they ought to be dispensed with. The act, which is at best a poor headliner, would lose none of its brilliancy or snap by the substitution of words that would fall with better grace upon the average ear.

Hathaway's theatre is a refined house of vaudeville and its traditions should not be transgressed.

The piece calls for moments of real acting and the same is afforded them.

It is a western barroom scene and, of course, it includes a certain amount of gun play.

It's the story of an erstwhile good man, a cow puncher, on the trail of the man who stole his wife, and after having disposed of him he is in danger of arrest by a sheriff who instead of showing up in person sends a deputy in the person of a little girl, a charming miss, who is none other than the daughter of "Jack Talbot," the bad man.

She tells her murderer and whiskey-laden father that her mother is dead and the scene that ensues has the proper touch of pathos.

William Humphrey takes the part of the bad man and Arctic Allens as "Edward Grey" the ranch owner plays well the part.

Margery Couston assumes the role of "Maggie Talbot" the deputy and Bernard Randall disappears the house and devours himself a friend of the bad man.

The names of Ward and Couston have long since been inscribed in the annals of the footlights and they have lost none of their old time vivacity and ability.

Tom Ward holds his accustomed position as manager of an inferior court and that he hasn't been popular after all these years is probably due to the fact that he is not sufficiently gaudy.

He is, however, a natural born manager and his facile maturities are the result.

He has a twist of new stock and he tells them well.

Mr. Couston does not sing quite as well as Puss' words, but the dialogue, witlessness and cleverness are intact.

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night.

WORLD'S RECORD IN AN OLD FASHIONED HOSE CONTEST

GLoucester, Feb. 16.—What is believed to be a world's record for an old-fashioned broad-coupling hose test of 115 feet was made by John E. Kelly and Thomas A. Shad of Engine Co. 3, South End, here, last night when they completed the test in 14.5 seconds. The former record was 12.25 seconds, made here last winter. In fulfilling the conditions of the match the men were forced to dress themselves in boots, trousers, coat and hat after rising from a bed, fifty feet from the coupling. After coupling, it was necessary to run a distance of 65 feet.

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DECREE IN WAGES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The average wage of laborers and operators decreased during the last two years and during the year 1908 was compared with the year 1904. This is the subject of a decree issued by the Bureau of Labor and Statistics. This decree is to be sent to the State Department of Labor and the State Department of State.

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TEACHER ACCUSED

WELL KNOWN WOMAN CHARGED WITH SWINDLE

BALTIMORE, Feb. 16.—Miss Virginia M. Childs, a notorious swindler, police justice, has been charged with obtaining \$500 by false pretenses from Theodore D. Crampton, Miss Childs is well known throughout Northwest Baltimore as a music teacher of ability.

Mr. Gilstrap told the justice that he advanced the money on a 65 day note dated Dec. 16, 1908, taking as collateral a draft on the Washington Loan & Trust company for \$500,000, signed by Crampton.

Crampton is a lawyer and a member of the bar.

Childs is

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor

SUN BUILDING, MERRIMACK SQUARE, LOWELL, MASS.

Member of the Associated Press

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER MONTH

The sworn daily average circulation of The Lowell Sun for the year 1908 was

15,956

Sworn to by John H. Harrington, proprietor, Martin H. Reidy, business manager, and Alfred Pilote, pressman, of The Sun, before me, January 1, 1909. J. JOSEPH HENNESSY, Notary Public

This is by far the largest average circulation of any newspaper in Lowell.

TO IMPOSE A TARIFF ON COFFEE.

The public is waiting to see whether congress will be a party to saddling upon the people of this country a tax upon coffee merely to assist a number of swindlers in making a haul of many millions by importing the coffee in advance of the time the tax would take effect. Such an outrage would be sufficient to arouse popular indignation to a high pitch.

THE DOG FISH AS FOOD.

The fish commissioner of Maine has issued a statement to the effect that dog fish are good to eat. He should refer the matter to Dr. Wiley and let him feed his poison squad on dog fish for awhile to ascertain the result.

It is only by encouraging the use of dog fish for food that the ravages of this marine scavenger can be restricted through the work of the fishermen. The dog fish is regarded as the greatest destroyer of the most valuable fish in New England waters.

OUR COSMOPOLITAN ELEMENTS.

The various nationalities of more recent arrival in our city and a large element of our population should endeavor to accommodate themselves to the new conditions under which they find themselves. With this end in view it would be well for the leading men in each to establish an association that would include all or as many as possible of the members of that particular nationality for their common good.

A great deal has been accomplished in this way for the Portuguese and the Poles through the influence of their respective churches. Both these nationalities are rapidly assimilating with the various other nationalities which were here before them, and are now firmly rooted as part and parcel of our population. Both the nationalities mentioned are to be congratulated on the progress made under their respective pastors, Rev. J. V. Rosd and Rev. Fr. Ogonowski.

The Swedish colony of this city is an inconsequential part of our population and there is none that falls more easily into American customs and modes of life and business. They are industrious, ingenious, intelligent, quiet and inoffensive.

The Greeks are also making great strides towards the attainment of American ideals of citizenship and all that is implied by that term. They have a newspaper printed partly in their own language and partly in English, so that while preserving their knowledge of their own language and literature, they are thus aided in the acquisition of English. They also avail themselves of the advantages offered in the evening schools, and as might be expected make very apt pupils.

There are several other nationalities, comparatively new to Lowell, and, although less numerous, they are still strong enough to warrant each making an effort to instruct its members in regard to citizenship, our laws and our customs.

It is by assimilation with the rest of the community that our residents of recent arrival will make most of their citizenship and be enabled to have their families take advantage of the opportunities afforded by our schools, our industries and our laws for their own advancement.

AS TO NATURALIZATION.

Editor Sun—
Dear Sir: Will you kindly inform me what the steps are to secure naturalization papers and what the law requires.

Truly Yours, Foreigner.

The alien must first declare upon oath before a circuit or district court of the United States two years, at least, prior to his admission, that it is his bona fide intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever allegiance to any foreign prince or state and particularly to the one of which he may be at the time a citizen or a subject. He must declare on oath that he will support the constitution of the United States, and that he absolutely and entirely renounces all allegiance to every foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty. If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court to which the alien has applied that he has resided continuously within the United States for at least five years, and that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same provided he complies with all the requirements, he will be admitted to citizenship.

Some years ago the municipal courts were permitted to issue naturalization papers, but recently the work is done by the federal courts, so that residents of Lowell would have to go to Boston in order to secure naturalization papers.

As to the fees, \$1 is charged for the declaration of intention and \$2 for making, filing and docketing the petition for the final hearing. For entering the final order and the issuance of the certificate of citizenship \$2 is charged. It is, moreover, provided that no alien shall be naturalized or admitted as a citizen of the United States who cannot speak the English language. The applicant is also asked to read a passage in English.

The difficulties placed in the way of local aliens getting naturalized by making necessary two trips to Boston and taking with them witnesses who can testify as to the length of time the applicant has been in the country, are sufficient to deter most aliens from seeking citizenship. The people who reside in the cities where the federal courts are located, are not put to this inconvenience. To pay the regular fees in addition to the expense of two trips to Boston for the applicant and witnesses will certainly cost at least from \$10 to \$12.

In spite of this fact the preposition is before congress to place still greater obstacles before aliens who wish to become citizens. There was a time when the government showed the greatest laxity in regard to naturalization generally. Anybody who wanted to get out naturalization papers could do so by swearing falsely. We do not believe there should be any bar to the naturalization of desirable aliens after five years' residence here. Because the government wishes to bar the undesirable it is making the mistake of keeping out thousands of men who would make good and patriotic citizens.

SEEN AND HEARD

Never mind, fussy sister. In three or four months from now the streets will be well ventilated.

"There is something in the old saying that travel broadens a man. Just look at Mr. Taft!"—Somerville Journal.

We have some stay-at-homes who are bread enough—one way.

If a man tells you that he is absolutely fearless, give a baby a stick of molasses candy, and ask him to hold the little darling for a while.

Many men are born bald, and in later life some men achieve baldness and it is said that married men sometimes have baldness thrust upon them.

The man who was squelched thirty years ago by the man who had seen Charles Fechter can now squelch younger men by telling them how he saw Edith Booth.

Every now and then there is talk of having a tax on bachelors. Just as if the girls didn't tax them enough already.

Can you tell today, young man, which girl gave you that pin cushion for a Christmas present several years ago?

One of the best cures for shyness in the case of literary men is to saw wood for half a day, but most literary men would rather be awake.

The man who never chances his mind about anything may better himself with the thought that conservatism is a virtue, and is sure to tell bald the progress of the world.

A thought for today—

I do the very best thing I know how—the very best I can; and I mean to keep on doing so until the end. If the end brings me out all right, what is said against me won't amount to anything. If the end brings me out wrong, ten angels swearing I was right would make no difference.—Lincoln.

Not that we would be necessary to a crime, but one way to get rid of an unsatisfactory servant girl is to put gasoline surreptitiously in the can of kerosene with which you have told her not to start the kitchen fire.

When very angry, count ten before you speak, and then be very careful what you say, if the other fellow is bigger than you are.

If the telephone girl could but say "line busy" in a way that would make a fellow believe she was telling the truth—how happy we would be.

LAUGH IT OFF

Are you worried in a night?

Laugh it off.

Are you cheared of your rights?

Laugh it off.

Don't make tragedies of trifles.

Don't shoot butterflies with rifles.

Laugh it on.

Does your work get into kinks?

Laugh it off.

Are you hear all sorts of brinks?

Laugh it off.

If it's sanity you're after.

There's no recipe like laughter.

Laugh it off.

—Century.

The people who are "in society" by birth never realize what it means to get into society in any other way and a newspaper man has said it.

The college girl may not always be able to tell you off-hand just when Hainbul took his vinegar jug in hand and started to cross the Alps, but she

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ON CHARTER REVISION LIVELY MEETING

Discussed at Republican City Committee Meeting

Mayor Brown and Purchasing Agent Mackenzie in Hot Colloquy—Various Views on Question of Charter Reform—Sen. Hibbard Tries to Secure Hearing in Lowell

The republican city committee and a number of republican citizens gathered at republican headquarters last evening to discuss the two proposed city charters, but the most interesting feature of the meeting proved to be a joint debate between Mayor Brown and Purchasing Agent Mackenzie over City Hall affairs.

The meeting had proceeded smoothly and several speakers had been heard from when Mayor Brown arose. After speaking on the proposed charter His Honor said that he knew of instances in the supplies department where two merchants of Lowell who were delivering goods to the city had delivered the goods without their having been weighed by the city weigher, and that this weighing was omitted because of an order to that effect.

Mr. Mackenzie's Statement

Purchasing Agent Mackenzie immediately demanded an explanation from the mayor.

He declared that his department was run by an excessively complicated system of checks and that it was an impossibility for any such thing as the mayor mentioned to happen. He said, however, that if it had happened it was not the right thing for the mayor to do come out with it in public meeting place without having first told the other of the supplies department about it and had it investigated. He said: "I want the mayor to give me in the morning all the information he has to give me about those weighers and always keep his eyes to the ground, for I want to be informed right on the spot. If he will listen to every line that comes to him and make it public before he goes to the heads of the departments, he is not acting properly."

Mayor Brown started to reply when he was called to order by Chairman Herbert L. Chapman of the republican city committee who declared that city hall was the place for such discussions.

His Honor persisted and was finally given permission by a vote of the meeting. Mayor Brown said:

"I want to make my position clear here. I don't accuse Purchasing Agent Mackenzie of dishonesty. If I had reason to do so, I would remove him without coming to him to tell him about it beforehand. I feel I ought to answer his remarks. The man in the yard who did the weighing may be honest, but he was ordered last year not to weigh goods of two merchants. The man may not be dishonest, but there is a chance for collusion between the weigher and the merchant. Representatives from the purchasing agent's department should be present or the chief should be there himself when supplies are delivered."

"I am chief executive of the city of Lowell and I won't have anyone telling me what to do. I am going to do my duty. I am going to adopt a system to prevent the collusion. If I do wrong I will be the first to admit it, but I ask you to suspend judgment. If you believe I am taking stock in every little tax bearer, as has been said, you are entitled to your opinion, but I want facts, and when I have facts I will act."

TALK ON CHARTER
After the mix-up between the two officials the discussion of the two charters was resumed. Judge Frederick A. Fisher, one of the committee that drafted the second of trade charters, addressed the gathering at the opening of the meeting in support of the charter proposed by his colleagues and himself. He said that the three men would be likely to agree on all the provisions of any charter. He called attention to the fact that while 35 men now voted for under his charter there would be six at the next. He argued in advance in retaining a portion of the board of aldermen each year, selecting but three of the nine members in any year. This would allow for continued policy of management. In speaking of his own particular plan he said there was no reason why voters should act as democrats or republicans instead of citizens of Lowell; and the caucus plan allowed the voter to have a hand in choosing the men he wanted from the start.

VALENTINE PARTY
HELD AT THE ROOMS OF Y. W. C. A. IN JOHN STREET

A very pretty valentine party was held last night at the rooms of the Y. W. C. A. in John street, the affair being under the auspices of the members of the social committee. There were about 150 young ladies present and every enjoyable evening was spent.

During the evening pleasure music was furnished by the band of the Y. W. C. A. in John street, the band being artistically decorated, the predominating decorations being red hearts. The games were varied and many which were played. Shoeling at red hearts on which the fortunes of the young people were inscribed, giving their respective fortunes, was one of the games was de voted to the band in a musical fashion, and here was a very essential personnel who told fortunes for the benefit of all contestants. The valentines took place later in the evening, and other games passed the time away very pleasantly.

The committee in charge of the affair was composed of Mrs. Livingston, Mrs. John Sawyer and Mrs. Fannie Hill.

There is something else, however, there will be a valentine party from the rooms of the Y. W. C. A. to be held in the building of the Y. W. C. A. in John street. The money raised will be used for the benefit of the city.

Mr. Merritt said that if the action of the executive committee was sustained he should be held responsible and a trial by jury. He stated that a part of the agreement was that his office should be equipped with a typewriter and that it went into the office of the secretary without one. He then told of the circumstances of buying the typewriter. In short, he explained that the reason for the contract was that the typewriter was to be used for the benefit of the city. Mr. Merritt paid the bill. By agreement, he had to pay for the typewriter and the office.

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THEL ROOSEVELT, ROMP AND WHITE HOUSE BELLE



ETHEL ROOSEVELT

CIRCUMSTANCES and conditions in the story of Ethel Roosevelt make it different from that of any girl who ever lived in the White House. Nellie Grant had only one ball given in her honor. When she married and went away to another land the whole country missed her and was sorry. Nellie Arthur was not at the White House much while her father was president. Before the end of his administration a small dance—it was called at the time an informal function—was had in her honor. It was her first and last recollection of the social side of the old mansion. Alice Roosevelt had just emerged from girlhood when her father went to the White House through a shadow. A part of her courtship occurred there, and it was there that she was married. The event was all that any ambitious young woman could wish, but she was never in the romp as her brothers and her sister have been.

When Ethel Roosevelt went to the mansion as the daughter of the president of the United States she was at the age when all the surroundings of her life were in a formative state, but it must have impressed her that she had come into a different atmosphere from that in which her companions were living. Until her sister was married Ethel was screened to some extent from the public eye, but she was in the glamour of it all. She saw the great throngs that came and went on state occasions. She heard the music in the spacious halls, and "the laugh on the lawn."

After the marriage of her sister the scene began unfolding to the eyes of Ethel Roosevelt. She took her place as the belle of the White House. When her father went to Washington as vice-president she was ten years old. Back of that event were Sagamore Hill, where she was born, and an unpretentious schoolhouse near by, where she received some of her first instructions—not all, of course—for she got most of her instruction at home. When the family went to Washington she was placed for a time under the care of a governess. A little later she went to the National Cathedral school and there finished her academic education. The wedding of Alice Roosevelt and Nicholas Longworth took



ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, WASHINGTON.

place. The social vista was before Ethel. She declined a collegiate education. Then began her devotion to the accomplishments necessary for a belle in the complex society of Washington.

Field Daisy at Sagamore Hill.

In the summer of 1905 Ethel was at the home on Sagamore Hill. She was still a child. There was flower party on the grounds, given strictly in her honor. It was the first party since the wedding at the White House. Her kins people and some specially invited guests from New York and Newport were there. Every guest represented a flower. Ethel was a field daisy. The game was the battle of the flowers. There is anything in the first party of a girl that indicates what her life is to be this event at Sagamore Hill por-

tended sunny days for Ethel Roosevelt.

At a party later in Washington there was a nearer approach to the life upon which the young lady was to enter. A fancy dress ball was given in Ethel Roosevelt's honor by Mrs. Richard Clover, wife of the American naval attache in London. One hundred playmates and companions of the little hostess and Beatrice Clover were present. Ethel took the part of Little Red Riding Hood. Her brother Kermit was the rough rider of the party.

The Romp of the Households.

Ethel was called the "romp" of the White House before her sister was married. Sometimes her father alluded to her as the "Imp." A little incident at the White House one New Year's night shows that she was entitled to both playful appellations.

During the day she had stood at the

her brothers. How it was arranged

there, but back of a bower there came

out from the historic east room and but several guests of Ethel and her

watched her father and mother and brothers had been admitted. The re- their noted company receive callers'ception of the day was repeated in a

It is an old Washington idea—this mimic way. Kermit and Ethel took

New Year reception to the public, their places as the president and Mrs.

When all was over, when the lights Roosevelt had done a few hours be- long after the president and Mrs. mother had done, and Kermit invited

Roosevelt had retired, the "romp" his father by saying as he extended

stole out from his room in a long his hand, "Dee-lighted, I'm sure." The

white gown. She was accompanied by "romp" had even arranged the music.

MRS. ROOSEVELT AND ETHEL

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presidential mansion. One evening in October a theater party was given. It was in no sense to mark the coming out of Ethel, but it was a step in the direction of that event. She was in the presidential box with her father and mother and a few guests. It was her first appearance in public in full dress. Two things in the life of every man and woman never die. In the case of a man he never forgets when he first put on trousers. No girl lives enough years to forget the night she wore a long dress to a social function. Ethel Roosevelt's fondness for outdoor sport and her playful nature have not interfered with her desire for more practical affairs. It is not known when she was obsessed with the idea of getting books. Her library in the White House is a credit to her intelligence. It is filled with many volumes which one would scarcely expect to find in a young woman's collection. Whatever the cabinet contains, except the books that were given to her, she bought. Her preferable presents are books.

For one of her age and for one whose time has been taken up with so many other affairs she is a skilled musician. She talks fluently and without affectation. To use a coinage of the day, she is "well read." She speaks correctly English, German and French. With brush and pen she is very clever. Her needlework has received favorable commendation whenever it has been exhibited. Some of it has been on sale at church fairs and at other places.

Debut in the White House.

When Ethel first went to the White House she occupied the nook in the northwest corner which Mrs. Cleveland had for her boudoir. After the marriage of Alice Roosevelt Ethel fell heir to the blue room, which had been known as "Alice's room." Ethel went to New York and purchased the furnishings of the room. They stand there today. The bookcase in the room, which is of unique design, was planned by Ethel.

When the time came to talk about the formal coming out of Ethel Roosevelt, to the surprise of her family and her friends, she demurred. She shrank from this event because she seemed to fear that it would interfere with her freedom. In the age where it is the tendency of girls to long for the time when they may be fancy free it is a pretty compliment to the common sense of one brought up in the garish light of conventionality that Ethel clung to the days when she was a girl.

Finally the day came. The society of the white land had been waiting. It occurred in the east room of the White House on the night of the 28th of last December. The membership of the younger set at Washington was there. A party went down from New York. A contingent from Chicago came on. People whose names figure in statecraft and fashion were present. The atmosphere of the old room was laden with the perfume of the choicest growth of the hothouse of the mansion. Flowers had been sent in profusion from other cities. It was laughingly said that the president for the first time since he had lived in the White House had to "play second fiddle." The dance began at 9 in the evening. The bells were ringing midnight when it ended. The only daughter of President and Mrs. Roosevelt had been given to society at the age of seventeen years and three months.

FRANK H. BROOKS

SCHOOLHOUSE ON LONG ISLAND.

The New President of Harvard University

FOR the first time in forty years member of the corporation and president of the university will have a new president May 10 of the current year—Abbott Lawrence Lowell, fifty-two years old, Dec. 13, 1868.

He will succeed President Charles William Eliot, who tendered his resignation Nov. 4, 1908, effective on the first mentioned date. The corporation and overseers of the institution selected Mr. Lowell Jan. 13 of the present year. The selection will be ratified by the board of overseers.

For the benefit of busy people the following outline of the career of the coming president is inserted:

Born in Boston, Dec. 13, 1855.

Graduated from Harvard college in 1877.

A Man of Double Prestige.

Professor Lowell has the prestige of both achievement and inheritance. On the paternal side he is a direct descendant of the first John Lowell, who was a prominent figure in the seventeenth century, of Boston. He belongs to a line which includes the late James Russell Lowell and Judge Francis C. Lowell of the United States district court.

The grandfather of the president-elect was John Amory Lowell, founder of the Lowell mills. He brought the Lowell Institute into being. The father of the president-elect was Augustus Lowell, who continued the industry begun by the elder Lowell. He was a man of cultivated tastes and a patron of the liberal arts.

On his mother's side Professor Lowell is a great-grandson of Abbott Lawrence, who, with his brother, pioneered the cotton industry in the city of Lowell and shared with the Lowells in the distinction of making Massachusetts the first textile state in the Union. Amos Lawrence Lowell was minister to Great Britain in 1849. His son, Bigelow, was consul to France in Lincoln's administration. Augustus Lowell married Katherine Bigelow Lawrence, a daughter of Amos Lawrence. Their eldest son is Professor Percival Lowell the astronomer. The second son is the president-elect of Harvard college.

His Early Education.

Professor Abbott Lawrence Lowell was placed under the care of a private tutor when he was quite young. He was then sent to Paris for two years. On his return he was prepared for college at Nobles' school. He entered Harvard with the class of 1877. He

took the highest honors in mathematics and received the distinction of cum laude. At the graduation exercises he was assigned to deliver a "disquisi-

tion" and was made a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

As a student in athletics he won first

place in the mile race in 1877 at Bea-

con park.

He was the champion

of the institution. After his

graduation from the Harvard

school he was admitted to the Massa-

chusetts bar in 1880.

He was in ac-

tive law practice in Boston for sev-

enteen years. He was particularly

efficient in handling large estates.

He visited western Europe in 1884, and in

1890 he went to Greece, Turkey and

Russia. He began his lectures at

Harvard in 1897.

In 1900, upon the

foundation of the Eaton professorship

of the science of government, he be-

came the first occupant of the chair

and assisted 4,000 students in laying

years. The day he announced that he

would quit he gave as the reason that

political science.

As member of the board of

the merit system now in force in

the executive of Harvard. From the

the public schools of his native city,

When his father died Professor Lowell

became trustee of the Lowell Institute.

His life has been clouded.

Criticism of that time is illustrated in an

anecdote by Oliver Wendell Holmes.

In a letter to his friend Motley, the

historian, Dr. Holmes wrote: "It is

curious to see a young man like Eliot,

with an organizing brain, a firm will,

a grave, calm dignified presence,

taking the ribbons of our classical coach-

and-six, feeling the horses' mouths,

putting a check on this one's capers

and touching that one with a lash,

turning up everywhere in every faculty,

(I belong to three) on every public

occasion and taking it all as naturally

as if he had been born president."

How is it, I should like to ask," said

one of our number the other evening,

that this faculty has gone on for

eighty years managing its own affairs,

and doing it well—how is it that we

have been going on so well in the same

elderly path for eighty years, and now,

within three or four months, it is pro-

posed to change all our modes of

carrying on the school. It seems very

extraordinary, and I should like to

know how it happens?"

"I can answer Dr. —'s question

very easily," said a bland, grave young

man. "There is a new president."

The bland young man described by

Dr. Holmes was the young president himself.

Eliot's Victory.

The victory for which the young

man waited came at last. The fore-

most educators of America are with

him now. No man at Cambridge is

more popular than Charles William

Eliot. When he speaks the words of

the country carry his utterances to the

utmost parts of the world.

The history of Charles William Eliot

need not be extended. It has no com-

parison.

It is a monument that will

last forever.

SETH MARCOURT.



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not much more comment than did the resignation of Charles William Eliot, head of Harvard. He was elected president of the institution May 19, 1889. He was then thirty-five years old. He was born in Boston March 29, 1854. On his next birthday he will have passed the psalmist's allotment by five years. On the day when his resignation takes effect he will have become the first occupant of the chair of the science of government, he became a student at his life. His social relations have naturally been with scholars. He entertains at dinner frequently at his home. For one of his means and position he lives modestly. Distinguished men of both continents sit down at his table. Although he is a member of several clubs, he rarely visits any. He was brought up in the Episcopal church, and for some years he has been a constant attendant at the services in King's Chapel, where he is junior warden.

Unstudied courtesy and instinctive deference are marked characteristics in him. His intimate friends credit him with even temper, a gentle humor, he does not play off or terms, but he is an ardent pedestrian. His summer home is at Cotuit, Mass. There, in summer,

